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No. 29,075 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

PAUL RENNETS
SUMMER SALE

NOW ON

ANTI-HAPSBURG LAWS ABROGATED BY AUSTRIAN STATE COUNCIL

NEW NAVAL PROPOSAL

SUGGESTED POLICY OF INFORMATION

Britain's Search
For Solution

OBJECTIONS RAISED BY
FRENCH AUTHORITIES

London, To-day.

Following the Anglo-German naval agreement, the British Government is now making diplomatic contact with the German and French Governments mainly as regards the procedure to be followed with regard to the exchange of the naval programmes of the three Governments.

Every kind of technical question is involved, such as the actual size and type of ships Germany intends to lay down next year, and especially the rate of construction at which they propose to reach the agreed maximum ratio.

The British intentions have always been that when they obtained the information from the Germans there would then be a pooling of information of the German, French and British programmes. — Reuter.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS

A later message from Paris states that objection to the British Cabinet's suggestion for the mutual communication of the British, French, and German naval programmes is voiced in official French circles. The chief objection is that France would thereby seem to approve the Anglo-German naval agreement, whereas France has hitherto refrained from agreeing owing to its bilateral character.

France further considers that the British Government should as a matter of normal procedure communicate to France any information it possesses regarding the German intentions, by virtue of the London and Stresa agreements. (Continued on Page 12)

COLONEL BECK WELCOMED TO BERLIN

BIG CROWD CHEER POLISH MINISTER

GUEST OF HONOUR AT
HITLER BANQUET

— CHINA MAIL — SPECIAL

Berlin, To-day.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck, accompanied by the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, called at the Foreign Office soon after his arrival yesterday, where he had 15 minutes' conversation with Baron von Neurath.

A great crowd which had gathered outside the building enthusiastically cheered when Colonel Beck and M. Lipski appeared in company with Baron von Neurath and walked the short distance to the Chancellery, where the guard accorded the Polish Foreign Minister military honours. The visitors were received by the Chancellor-Adjutant, Herr Bruecker, who escorted them to Reichsbanner-Hitler, with whom Colonel Beck then had a lengthy conversation. (Continued on Page 12)



M. Fernand Bouisson, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, was asked by President Lebrun to form a new Government to succeed the Flandin Cabinet last month, but his Premiership was short-lived.

JULY FOURTH CELEBRATED IN HONG KONG

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN CLUB

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING
ATTENDS FUNCTION

The "Glorious Fourth," the day on which America gained her independence from English rule, was celebrated in fitting manner at the American Club between 12 o'clock and 1 p.m. to-day, when the American community in the Colony were "At Home" to their friends.

In the absence of Mr. Charles L. Hoover, the American Consul-General, who is due back from Shanghai this evening, Mr. Louis Gourley, the American Consul, proposed the toast of "The King" and His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor, replied with the toast to "The President of the United States."

MR. GOURLEY'S ADDRESS
In his address to the large gathering Mr. Louis Gourley said: "Before this is over, you, as well as I, will regret that Consul General Hoover is not here this morning. Mr. Hoover can carry the charm of his voice around the (Continued on Page 9)

PRICE OF HUMAN BLOOD

SCALE OF CHARGES IN GERMANY

Berlin, To-day.

Ten marks for 100 cc., that is about a fifth of a pint, is the price of human blood just fixed by the Reich Home Minister as compensation payable for persons volunteering to provide blood from a living body needed for transfusions.

For the next fifth of a pint and every succeeding similar portion the charge is only 5 marks. — Trans-Ocean Service.

War Prisoner Believed Dead Returns To His Wife

— CHINA MAIL — SPECIAL

Breslau, To-day. — A former German soldier named Hans Barzick, who was taken prisoner by the Russians early in the world war and had not been heard of since 1918, having in fact been officially declared dead some years ago, returned unexpectedly to his native village of Wrenki in the province of Silesia on Tuesday, where his wife had been living all these years, during which she had known a pensioner was a widow. It appears that Barzick settled down after the war in some Siberian outpost, where he lost contact with the outer world. Some months ago he succeeded in obtaining work near Moscow, and immediately got in touch with the German Consulate, which took the necessary steps to facilitate his return to Germany. (Continued on Page 12)

WIMBLEDON FRED PERRY PLAYS LIKE A CHAMPION

Crawford Beaten In
Eleventh Encounter

SPEED, POWER AND BRILLIANT
PLACING - ADVERSE DECISIONS

Wimbledon, To-day.

Fred Perry (G. Britain), holder of the Wimbledon American, French and Belgian lawn tennis championships, yesterday eliminated his most serious rival for the All-England Men's Singles Championship at Wimbledon when he defeated Jack Crawford (Australia), 1933 holder, in four sets.

Perry gave a marvellous exhibition of tennis and all Crawford could do was to keep alive the rallies and gather what points he could.

Perry dominated the match with speed, power, and brilliant placing, all of which the Australian lacked. Perry was very confident at the start and led by 3 games to 1, and, smashing finely and scoring with clever forehand strokes, took the first set after leading 4-2.

MOMENTARY LAPSE
In the second set Crawford, who established an early lead at 2-1, took no risks, varying his length and causing Perry to overhit his forehand shots. Crawford led at 3-2, but Perry, playing the Australian's unreliable backhand, drew level in the sixth game. At this stage, however, Perry momentarily eased up and the Australian took the set. (Continued on Page 5)

UNIVERSITY GIRLS IN FACTORIES

Voluntary Gesture To
Aid Women Employees

— CHINA MAIL — SPECIAL

Koenigsberg, To-day. Ninety-five girl students of Koenigsberg University will work in factories voluntarily for four of their six weeks' summer holiday in order to enable the women employees whose places they are taking to enjoy four weeks' holiday recuperation.

At a reception given for the factory volunteers it was emphasised that every German had the same obligation of service to the nation, and that no student was entitled to four months' holiday in a year when his fellow citizens — women and mothers — had to work year in and year out with hardly a single free day. — Trans-Ocean Service.



Miss Butterfly Wu, Chinese leading actress, arrived in the Colony to-day.

BUTTERFLY CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

FAMOUS CHINESE
ACTRESS HERE

NEWS REEL OF ARRIVAL
FROM SPECIAL LAUNCH

One of the greatest personalities in the comparatively short history of the Chinese film industry, Miss Butterfly Wu, arrived in the Colony this morning from an extended European tour, by the s.s. Conte Rosso.

A large gathering of local Chinese admirers waited for hours in pouring rain to catch a glimpse of her as she left the ship, while a movie camera, mounted on a specially chartered launch, took a news reel of her arrival.

She was met by many well-known figures connected with local Chinese theatres who, it is believed, attempted to persuade her to make a personal appearance during her stay in the Colony. Miss Wu, unfortunately, is bound by her contract with the Star Film Co. of Shanghai not to make any outside appearances on the stage. Her stay will only last a day or two, but she is attempting to make a short trip to Canton also. (Continued on Page 12)

VISIT TO CANTON

Admirers of Miss Butterfly Wu are preparing to stage a big welcome on the occasion of her visit to Canton to-morrow.

Canton cinema-goers are glad that Miss Wu can speak fluent Cantonese, as her parents are natives of this province. The star herself was born in Shanghai 28 years ago.

Miss Wu is expected to arrive here in Canton early to-morrow morning by steamer and will leave the same afternoon by train. A local theatre will show one of her latest pictures to-morrow and will ask her to make a personal appearance. There will be a reception and luncheon given by the Cinema Guild here in her honour. — Our Own Correspondent.

WEATHER REPORT

An area of moderately high pressure extends from the Yellow Sea to north Japan, and pressure is moderately high over the Pacific to the south of the Bonins. A depression is moving eastward to the south of Tokyo. The depression over Tongking and south-west China is deepening. The local forecast for to-day, as issued by the Royal Observatory, which was issued yesterday, indicates moderate to fresh winds, moderate to fresh showers.

ABYSSINIA BRITISH OFFICER TO TESTIFY

Italian Delegation
Specially Guarded

MESSOLINI CALLS SUPREME
NAVAL COUNCIL MEETING

The Hague, To-day.

After a further meeting of the commission of conciliation in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute decided to hear the agents both of Italy and Abyssinia to-day.

Professor Jeze will utilise a statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, a British officer who was near Ual Ual when the incident occurred leading to the subsequent dispute, and will also produce an Italian map showing how Ual Ual is situated far from the Italo-Abyssinian border.

The Italian delegation has been increased to 15 members, all of whom are specially guarded by the Dutch police. — Reuter.

MILITARY RUMOURS DENIED
Addis Ababa, To-day.

The strength of 140,000 men attributed to the Abyssinian Army in a recent report by Le Matin is declared by the War Minister here to be very wide of the mark. The present strength of the army, he stated, was 350,000, but if Abyssinia was compelled to mobilise, it could be raised within two to four weeks to 900,000.

The Abyssinian Army, equipped with modern and partly with old weapons, but all sections had been trained in the methods of modern warfare. — Trans-Ocean Service.

ITALIAN ADMIRALTY MEETING

Rome, To-day. The Supreme Council of the Italian Admiralty has been convened by Signor Mussolini for an extraordinary meeting, which opened yesterday with the Duke presiding.

(Continued on Page 12)

DANZIG UNREST

Political Police Make
Many Arrests

— CHINA MAIL — SPECIAL

Danzig, To-day.

A number of persons, including some prominent civil servants, were arrested yesterday by the political police on charges of hostile activities against the State, according to an official statement issued here yesterday evening, which adds that further arrests may be expected.

Among the persons taken in custody are the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Dr. Huelff, the President of the District Court, Dr. Knehn, and Herr Zaehle, and some others. — Trans-Ocean Service.

Tom Mooney Makes New Bid For Freedom

San Francisco, To-day. — The State Supreme Court has ordered a hearing on September 8 of Tom Mooney's petition seeking freedom on a writ of habeas corpus. — Reuter.

A message dated May 18 stated that Thomas Mooney, the Socialist leader who was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1916 for an alleged bomb-throwing outrage, had failed in another attempt to vindicate himself when the District Appellate Court refused his application to review his conviction on the ground that a person could only be granted by the Government.

The Court denied his right to a writ of habeas corpus. Mooney then intended to file a similar writ with the State Supreme Court. The Mooney case, a cause celebre in labour circles throughout the world, came to a head last year when the United States Supreme Court, although declining to interfere, sent the evidence back to the California high court with a statement for a re-hearing. The victory, the Wickham Committee (Continued on Page 15)

CHEERS FOR NEW BILL

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON ITS SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHDUKE MAY
RETURN

MONARCHY RESTORATION TO
COUNTER NAZI AGITATION

— CHINA MAIL — SPECIAL

Vienna, To-day.

A bill abrogating the anti-Hapsburg laws, by which the private property of the former imperial house was confiscated, following the proclamation of the Austrian Republic, was passed yesterday afternoon by the State Council, the chief of the four consultative Councils comprising the Austrian legislature under the new corporative constitution. The passing of the bill, which has thus become law, was greeted by loud cheers by the members of the Council.

In order to allay the apprehensions which the new law is likely to cause in States opposed to the restoration of the Austrian monarchy, it is stressed in authoritative quarters that the law merely applied to the rights of property and is wholly devoid of political significance, there being no question of the return to Austria of certain members of the house of Hapsburg. — Trans-Ocean Service.

RETURN OF PROPERTY

A Reuter's message states that another move towards the restoration of the Hapsburg throne is indicated by the report in the semi-official press that the Austrian Government intends shortly to abolish the expropriation acts and laws and to return \$1,000,000 worth of property to the former imperial family.

This means that two famous museums at Vienna, 12 castles, and a large number of country estates confiscated by the Republican Government in 1918 will be returned to the Archduke Otto. (Continued on Page 12)

INSPECTION OF "MUI TSAI" IN MALAYA

QUESTION RAISED
IN COMMONS

SIR SHENTON THOMAS TO
BE CONSULTED

London, To-day.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister for the Colonies, promised to consult Sir Shenton Thomas regarding the suggestion of Mr. W. Lunn (Lab. Rochdale), that he would consider the importance of appointing a sufficient number of whole-time inspectors to supervise the "mui tsai" in whatever parts of Malaya they exist in any numbers.

Mr. Lunn asserted that while there were more registered mui tsai in Malaya than in Hong Kong there were less supervisory officials.

Mr. MacDonald replied in the affirmative to the question whether it was the Government policy to abolish mui tsai in Malaya, and added that the Government considered the inspection there satisfactory. — Reuter.

MAIL SCHEDULES

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Singapore-Australia
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INWARD MAILS

FROM EUROPE

Agamemnon	July 5
Haruna Maru (Air Mail ex Amsterdam)	5
Anshun (Imperial Airways Service)	7
Kaiser-i-Hind (via Suez)	10

FROM U.S.A.

Pres. Hoover	July 4
Emp. of Japan	5
Pres. Garfield	5
Carthage	12
Pres. Grant	12

FROM JAPAN

Pres. Hoover	July 4
Pres. Garfield	5
Emp. of Japan	5
Hakozaki Maru	5
Tantalus	5
Brisbane Maru	5
Arizona Maru	5
Toba Maru	5
Nato Maru	10
Carthage	12
Pres. Grant	12

FROM SHANGHAI

Pres. Hoover	July 4
Hakozaki Maru	5
Pres. Garfield	5
Emp. of Japan	5
Tantalus	5
Pres. Grant	12
Carthage	12

FROM MANILA

Pres. McKinley	July 5
General Pershing	5
Taiping	5

FROM STRAITS & INDIA

Conte Rosso	July 4
Haruna Maru	5
Agamemnon	5
Anshun	5
Bhutan	5
Tilawa	5
Philoctetes	11

FROM AUSTRALIA

Taiping	July 9
---------	--------

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE

Conte Rosso (via Siberia)	July 4
Pres. McKinley (via Victoria and Siberia)	5
Closes Reg. 4.15 p.m. Ord. 5 p.m.	
Hakozaki Maru (via Marseilles)	5
Closes Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 6 p.m.	
Arizona Maru (Imperial Airways Service)	6

FOR MANILA

Pres. Hoover	July 4
Emp. of Japan	5
Pres. Garfield	5
Nankin	5

FOR SHANGHAI

Conte Rosso	July 4
Haruna Maru	5
Pres. McKinley	5
General Pershing	5

FOR JAPAN

Haruna Maru	July 5
Pres. McKinley	5
General Pershing	5
Tantalus	13

FOR STRAITS

Haruna Maru	July 5
Sirihana	5
Arizona Maru	5
Hakozaki Maru	5
Kutsang	8

WOMENS PAGE

FOOT NOTES

Promptness A Necessity
When Trouble Arises

VARIOUS TREATMENTS FOR DIFFERENT AILMENTS

Corns and other foot-troubles should always be promptly and firmly dealt with, for especially in these stockless days we must be as proud of our feet as of our well-manicured hands.

Hot, tender feet make many women miserable, and they try in vain to relieve the trouble by prolonged soaking. This is a mistake, because it only makes the skin more sensitive. The best treatment is to wash the feet in lukewarm water (and be careful take it is not too hot), using a good

soap, rinse in a basin of cool water to which has been added a lump of rock alum about the size of a nut. Dry thoroughly and dust over with an astringent foot powder.

Tender Feet

Women who suffer in this way are most affected between the toes. Therefore the most careful drying is necessary, and tiny pieces of cotton wool dusted with the powder can be placed between the toes to prevent the surfaces from rubbing against each other. Stocking feet can be lightly sprinkled with the astringent powder and this helps to keep the feet comfortable all day long.

Weak Arches

Weak arches are another source of trouble, as they can make you feel so desperately tired in a very short time.

A good exercise to strengthen the arch is as follows: Sit in a straight-backed chair, your right leg rubbed well with Turkish towelling, and a corn cure applied.

Curing Warts

Another trouble is known as a plantar wart. This comes on the sole of the foot and looks like a black spot under a callous of skin. A chiropodist will shave it off for you, or you can get it permanently cured by a skin specialist, who will apply carbon dioxide (dry ice) for about two minutes and then take out the offending wart surgically. The cure is not too pleasant, but with any luck it is permanent.

Bunions

And last but not least is the bunion. This is caused by ill-fitting shoes which throw the big toe out of its correct alignment, and as a result inflammation of the joint and its membrane sets in. Boracic soak sand a pad placed between the big and second proper position help, and well fitting shoes are essential.

If the inflammation does not go down within a week or two a surgeon should be consulted.

JACKET OUTFIT

Navy Blue Or White Accessories

A jacket outfit may be made of navy blue dimity with widely spaced polka dots in white, to include a neat one-piece dress with narrow pleats in the skirt and a rather full jacket with short raglan sleeves and a back that swings wide and free as you walk.

The neckline of the jacket is softly gathered on a band, ending in streamers that you can tie in a bow under your chin. Navy blue as well as plain white accessories are nice with it.

SCHOOLBOY COLLARS

Round "schoolboy" collar look especially attractive on a dark dress.

CAPES LEAD IN ASCOT FASHIONS

Frisled And Fluffy Styles

For Ascot capes or capelets are much to the fore. The latter are short and finishing well above the waist. In thin fabrics which contrast or correspond with smart frocks they are a decorative vogue. Flowered muslin or lingerie-lace capelets, frilled and fluffy, are a charming completion to summer organdi.

Unusual and attractive, too, are the contrasting capes as shown by a colourful flowered organdi frock with cape, hat, and accessories in all-white. This feeling for contrast appears in different ways. White linen capes, blouses and swaggar-coats are worn with black or dark navy skirts.

CLEANING CARPETS

Colours Revived By Using Salt

Before vacuum-cleaning a carpet rub it well with a large lump of salt. Then pass the cleaner over it, and you will be surprised to see how many tones lighter the carpet looks—clean and with its colours wonderfully revived.

WHEN DUSTING FURNITURE

Polishing Made Easier

Rub a little of any furniture or floor polish into the wrong side of your duster, then fold it in the ordinary way and dust. You will have a perfect polish, and not a smear, and your dusting will look twice as well done.

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YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

ALMS, RAISIN, NAME
ROOT, ALLLOT, USIR
ENTANGLEMENT, PO
SETTLE, NAME, PES
LET, ODDS, SL
SLE, CRICE, CEASE
PIAD, BOAR, BANNED
AT, BELL, TART, RIG
DEPENDING, DART, DIE
ERRIED, MILE, FEINS
LET, MERE, ALFI
HIM, PALE, OLEATE
FIM, ANTECEDENCES
ALMS, TETRA, SCEN
TRIP, EISEN, CESC

PREVENTING EYE GLASSES FROM GETTING MISTY

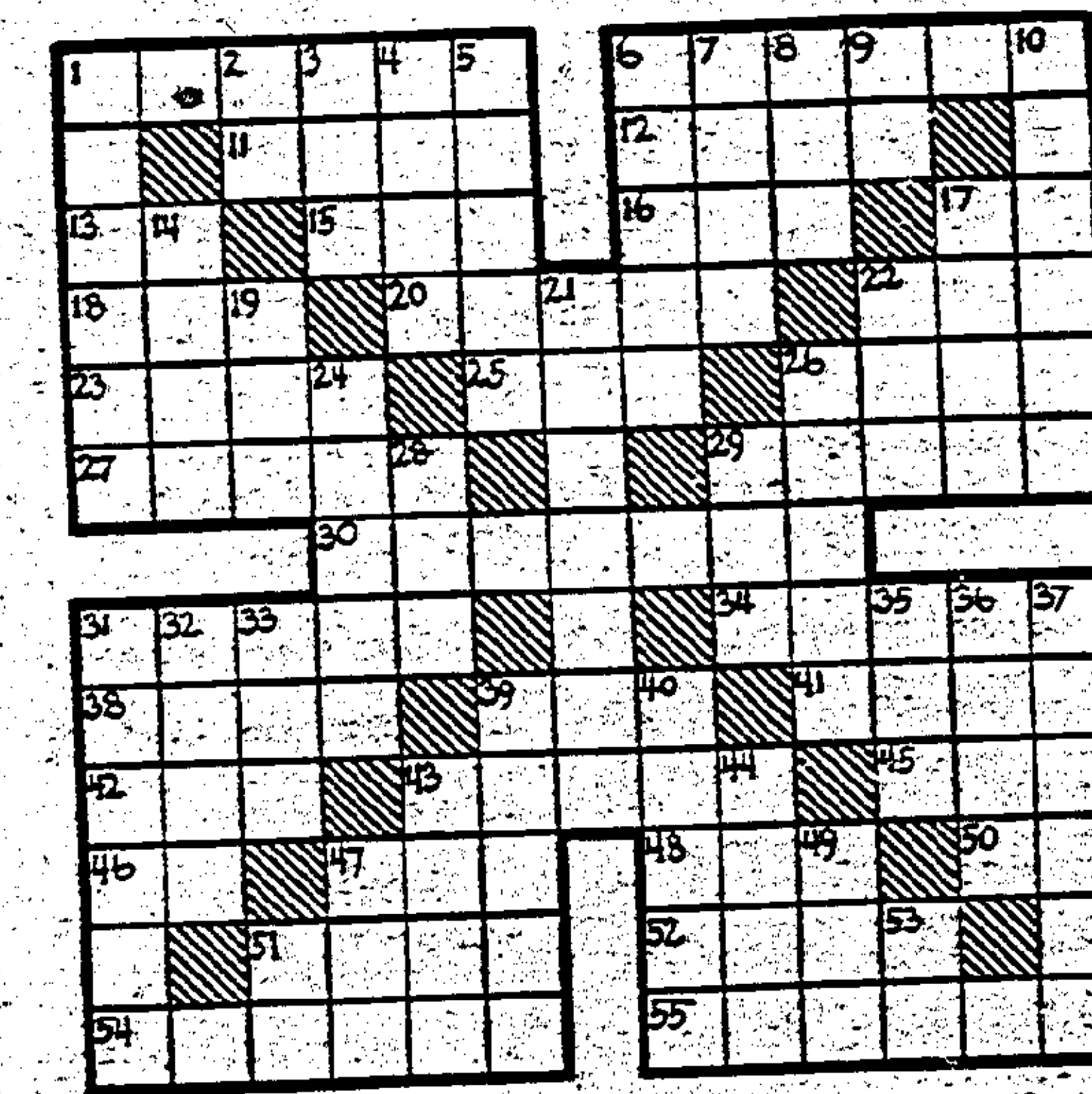
If you smear your eye-glasses with piece of dry soap and polish with a dry cloth, you will find that they will not become clouded with steam while you are smoking or working. This also applies to bathroom mirrors and so on.

THE
HONG KONG
PENINSULA HOTEL.
HONG KONG HOTEL. REFULSE BAY HOTEL.
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OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

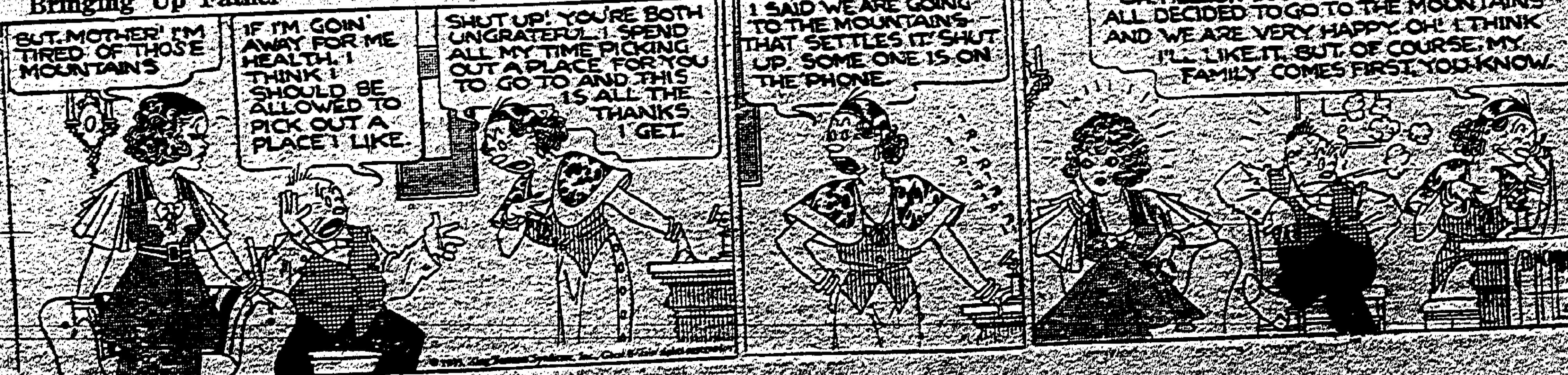
This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spelling, such as harbor, plow, and altho.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1-Grasp | 45-Point of compass | 34-Silver in France |
| 6-Slipped | 46-Plural suffix | 37-Secrets |
| 11-Carbon | 47-Small rug | 39-One hundred fifty-five |
| 12-Greek god | 48-Half a score | 21-Associate |
| 13-Preparation | 50-A weight measure | 22-Strike |
| 15-In excess of | (abbr.) | 24-Crossed |
| 16-Seven | 51-Masculine | 25-Tre |
| 17-Pronoun | 52-Warship | 28-Doss |
| 18-Twitching of muscles | 54-Planted | 29-Tavern |
| 20-Assault | 55-Encompass | 31-Stumbers |
| 22-Bone of the body | | 32-A weight measure (pl.) |
| 23-Capital of Norway | VERTICAL | 35-Said to a horse |
| 25-Etruscan god | 1-Thread | 36-Rave |
| 26-Military assistant | 2-Because | 37-Unfastened |
| 27-American composer | 3-Drunkard | 38-Settled |
| 28-Bury | 4-Indignant | 40-A tax of one-tenth |
| 31-Burial | 5-Low rest | 43-Plm |
| 34-Native of Africa | 6-Device for lifting | 44-Observed |
| 36-Border | 7-Dry | 47-Issued |
| 38-Place | 8-Hawaiian food | 48-Sould |
| 41-Harvest | 9-Steamship (abbr.) | 51-Pronoun |
| 42-Entomology (abbr.) | 10-More profound | 52-Musical note |
| 43-City in France | | |

The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Bringing Up Father



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Mountain Lodge	1,725
The Byrie	1,725
Peak Hotel	1,805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1,000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297

MAINLAND

	Feet
Taimoshan	2,124
Kowloon Peak	1,971

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Amusements

Cinema Notes

"10 RAISE"—KING'S THEATRE

Karen Morley, the young dramatic actress who last year retired from the screen for blessed event reasons, returns in Fox Film's new romance, "10 Raise," showing at the King's Theatre to-day.

In this picture, in which she is co-starred with Edward Everett Horton, she is seen as the woman whose own happiness, as well as that of the nose-on-the-grindstone bookkeeper whom she loves, depends on a small salary increase.

When it falls, after four years, to materialise, the romantic figure-adder decides that his only hope is to get rich quick, and decides to sink his life savings on a scheme. How, from being a "sucker," he turns the tables, and makes a fortune, is dramatically told in this love story.

Supporting the principals are Glen Boles, Rosina Lawrence, Richard Tucker, Berton Churchill, Ray Walker, Alan Dinehart, Frank Melton and William Benedict.

George Marshall directed this Joseph Engel production.

"KISS AND MAKE-UP"—QUEEN'S THEATRE

Gary Grant, as the popular proprietor of a prosperous beauty parlour, has a new type of role in "Kiss and Make-up," opening at the above theatre to-day.

As the face doctor Grant is shown as the centre of feminine attraction; for all the women of the town flock to him for his expert treatment. One of these, Genevieve Tobin, takes a greater interest in him than merely that of *museuse and madame*, so they fall in love and get married. His bliss, however, is completely ruined when he comes face to face with his stringent beauty regulations. In his disillusionment he realises that the woman he has married is just a creation of powder and make-up, and he leaves her for his less beautiful though more sympathetic secretary.

Edward Everett Horton turns in his usual polished performance; and the 13 Wampas. Baby Stars of 1934 add zest to the production.

"BABBITT"—ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Transferred to the screen with all its subtle humour, its philosophy, its dramatic situations and its irony, and given a remarkable cast headed by Aline MacMahon and Guy Kibbee, the film version of Sinclair Lewis's book "Babbitt," which opens to-day at the Alhambra Theatre, is expected to rival in popularity the novel on which it is based.

Kibbee has the title role of Babbitt, a small-town businessman whose success goes to his head. Pompous, boasting, glib, he is "taken for a ride" by a blackmailing widow and runs to his wife, portrayed by Aline MacMahon, for help. He gets it, as well as a punctured ego, for Aline is able to see through his shams and conceits and loves the big heart behind the vanity that made Kibbee fall for the schemes of dishonest politicians because he was flattered by their attentions. Claire Dodd has the role of the conniving widow, and the romantic interest is supplied by Glen Boles, as Babbitt's son, and Nan Gray, portraying his fiancée.

"THE MOST PRECIOUS THING IN LIFE"—STAR THEATRE

How a mother gives up her child to her husband's wealthy relatives in order that he may have all the advantages of a good education is the basis of the story of "The Most Precious Thing in Life," the current attraction at the Star Theatre.

Jean Arthur in the role of the mother, Richard Cromwell as the son, and Donald Cook as his father, head the cast. She has lost track of her son for some time when eventually he comes to the college where she is employed as a janitor. She sees him as a weak-willed, lazy man, and so, without revealing her identity, cares for him and moulds his character.

(Continued on Page 11)

BRIDGE NOTES

A Post-Mortem

By Ely Culbertson

When after the play of a hand is completed a close double dummy inspection of the cards is made, very often ways are found in which seemingly unmakeable contracts could have been fulfilled.

On the hand below the East player, merely be careful and intelligent defence, found a way of defeating North and South's game contract. The declarer, after being forced to concede defeat, complained that he could not see any way that his contract could have been fulfilled. His partner, however, who was a very fine double dummy analyst, found a play which the declarer could have made at Trick one which would have rendered the defence powerless. This play, though very interesting, is one which it would take a super-brilliant mind to think of without seeing all the cards.

East Dealer
Both sides vulnerable.
North and South, part-score 30

North—S-J 10
H-Q 9 2
D-Q J 3 2
C-K Q 10 7

West—S-8 5 2
H-8 4 3
D-K 3 6 5 4
C-9 4

East—S-K 9
H-A J 10 6 5
D-A 8
C-A 8 3 2

South—S-A Q 7 5 4 3
H-K 7
D-10 7
C-J 6 5

The bidding:
East South West North
1H 1S Pass 1NT
2H 2S Pass 3S
Pass Pass Pass

With South the declarer at a contract of three spades, which was sufficient for game because of the part-score, West naturally opened the top heart in response to his partner's bid. South made the natural play of ducking in dummy, and East played the ten, forcing the declarer's King.

South now immediately led a low club in an effort to get to dummy and take the spade finesse. West started an echo by playing the nine, and the Queen was playing from dummy. East, of course, knew it would be futile to try to keep the declarer out of the dummy and finally decided to hold up his Ace of clubs on the first round of that suit so that in case his partner got in before he did, the latter would have a club left to lead and thus get a third round ruff.

After the Queen of clubs held, the spade Jack was led from dummy, and East promptly covered, knowing that by so doing he would stand a good chance of forcing declarer to win the second round of spades in dummy in order not to sacrifice a trick. South won the trick with the spade Ace and had to lead a low spade back to dummy's ten.

He now led out the club King in an effort to pace the way for re-entry to his own hand. (Actually no play the declarer could have made at this point would have saved him.) East this time won with the Ace and gave his partner a ruff, and subsequently a heart trick and two diamond tricks enabled East and West and defeat the contract.

The play which North, the dummy, discovered which would have enabled South to fulfil his contract was that of dummy's Queen on the opening heart lead.

East could now win or not, as he chose. If the Queen was allowed to hold the trick, the spade finesse could immediately be taken and the North hand re-entered to draw the last trump by a club lead toward the Jack.

CHINESE QUARTER IN LONDON

Representation In Exciting Film

"LIMEHOUSE BLUES"

(By PHYLIS JURY)

This is a film that will interest local filmgoers, as the story deals with life in the Chinese quarter of London. A number of Chinese are in the cast, including the well-known and beautiful Anna May Wong. Anna May Wong sings and dances to music that suggests China in a fascinating way. And one of the features of the film is "Limehouse Blues," a dance by Anna May and George Raft, who plays the role of Harry Young, an entertainment house manager, smuggler and murderer.

Harry Young, the central figure of the film, is American-Chinese. His mother was of an old and good Chinese family. He worships Buddha, lives in a Chinese home and adheres to the customs of the race. But a European girl, Tony (Jean Parker), attracts his attention from the moment she runs into his office to seek refuge from the police who are tracking down the deft young pickpocket.

The story becomes involved. Young invites his enemies up to his apartment, giving them his little latch-key to let themselves in with. His Chinese servants and friends do the rest while Young is obviously otherwise engaged. He employs Tony and falls in love with her. She is grateful for all he does for her but cannot love him in return.

It is when Young presents his latch-key to the man she really loves that matters grow exciting. Tony accompanies Young to a dinner to celebrate Chinese New Year on the boat where he is receiving his smuggled goods. During the dinner she notices that his latch-key is missing and guesses the reason. She is horrified and seeks to escape. Young follows her and decides at last that if she cannot love him he will, at least, give her the chance of being happy. Pursued by the police they get back just in time. Young himself walks into the trap he has set for the other.

The story is exciting and the effects of China often very picturesque. The Chinese New Year celebrations are most realistic. Anna May adds colour and charm to the film, while George Raft and Jean Parker each give a good performance.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres. (845 K.C.A.)

RELAY FROM DAVENTRY ON Z.B.K. PROGRAMME

Recorded Music
12.30-2.15 p.m.—European Recorded Music
1 p.m.—Local Time and Weather Report
1.30 p.m.—Renter Press Bulletin, Empty Press News, etc.
2.15 p.m.—Close Down
2.30 p.m.—European Programme
2.45 p.m.—Hong Kong Hotel Dance Orchestra

7 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quota Report

7.15-7.18 p.m.—A Pianoforte Recital by Arthur de Greef.

1. Ariette; To the Spring (Grieg)

2. Fennile d'Album; Papillon (Grieg)

3. Valse in E Major, Op. 34 (Moszkowski)

7.18-7.27 p.m.—"Mr. Whittington" sung by Jack Buchanan and Elsie Randolph with Carroll Gibbons and John W. Green.

7.27-8 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

Light Cavalry—Overture (Suppe)

Liebestraum (Liszt)

Kiss me again (Herbert)

Echoes from the Puszta (Fertiz)

Saschinka (Schirmer)

Tangoland

8 p.m.—Local Time and Weather Report

8.05-10.30 p.m.—Chinese Studio Concert

10.30 p.m.—Close Down

8.15-10 p.m.—European—Recorded Music from Z.B.K. on a frequency of 640 K.C.A.

8.15-8.20 p.m.—"Le Prophete"—Coronation March (Meyerbeer)

8.20-8.30 p.m.—A Relay from Daventry

The Empire Parliamentary Association Inaugural Luncheon. A speech of welcome to the representatives of the Legislatures of the British Empire by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and a reply to the representative of the Overseas delegates to the conference. The speech will be preceded by a descriptive commentary by Mr. Edward Halliday. Relayed from Westminster Hall, London.

8.50-9.15 p.m.—Band Music: Dance of the Tumblers

("Snow Maiden")

(Rimsky-Korsakov)

Goliwog's cake walk

("The Children's Corner")

(Debussy)

Silver Trumpets—Grand Processional March (Viviani)

Amoretten Tanze (Gungl)

Valse des Alouettes (Drigo)

Stars and Stripes—March (Sousa)

Blue Devils—March (Williams)

9.18-9.50 p.m.—The entire musical numbers from "Yes Madam"

9.50-10 p.m.—"Ballroom Memories"—Waltzes

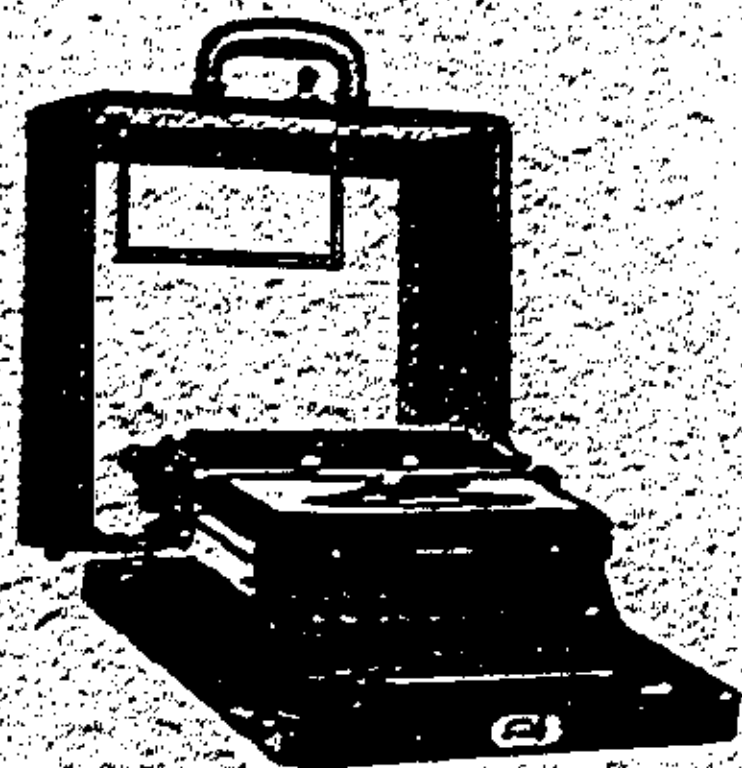
10 p.m.—Renter Press Bulletin

10.05 p.m.—Close Down

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"SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD DO
WELL IN TESTS"Former Captain On Team
Policy

Johannesburg, June 2.—"The success of the South African cricketers in England is the direct result of the policy adopted by this country in selecting young players," said H. G. Deane, the captain of the South African team which toured England in 1929.

Deane also stated that the players were helped by the adoption in South Africa of turf wickets at all the chief cricketing centres. He added: "They should do well in the Test matches, but unless the wickets suit the bowlers, it will be hard to win matches in three days."

REPRIMAND FOR FAMOUS
MOTORIST

(Continued from Page 4)

"I had a few words to say to the stewards myself," Dixon told me. "It was I, not they, who suggested that I had better not race here again."

Crossing Black Line
"The trouble seems to have arisen because Mr. Oliver Bertram, driving a Barnato Hassan Special, the fastest car in the race, was according to an observer, baulked as we were coming off the Byfleet banking, and cut underneath me at the black line by the fork."

"Normally cars in my class would have to keep below the black line. Before the race, however, I and several other drivers obtained permission to cross the black line."

Impossible Task
"I was told I must make sure there was no other car wishing to overtake above me. This means that, while travelling at 120 m.p.h., I should have to look behind me and in front at the same time, which is impossible."

"The fact that Mr. Bertram was able to pass on the inside showed that he was not baulked."

After the stewards' announcement, Mr. Bertram said to me: "I did not make the protest. Before the race the committee asked if I objected to the rules being altered so that no fewer than six cars would be allowed to cross the black line. I very definitely said I had serious objections, as it would mean that I should be baulked."

"No blame whatever attached to Freddie Dixon. I consider the committee entirely responsible for what has happened."

JOE ALLEN
FANS EIGHT
BATTERSFew Home Runs In
U.S. Baseball

GIANTS NOSED OUT

New York, To-day.—In spite of high scoring in some of the clashes in the American Baseball League, very few home runs were scored yesterday. The Yankees maintaining their position at the head of the table by virtue of brilliant pitching by Joe Allen, who fanned eight of the Athletic batters.

In the National League 10 innings were called for to decide the clash between the Phillies and the Giants, which the former won, nosing out the leaders by a 4 to 3 margin. Dolph Camilli contributed his 17th homer of the season towards the win.

The Reds and the Cubs also met in a 10 innings encounter, the former nosing out Chicago by a 4 to 3 margin, Lombardi hitting his seventh four-bagger of the season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Boston	6	10	3
Brooklyn	13	18	2

Philadelphia 4 8 1
Davis and Dolph Camilli hit homers

New York 3 7 1
Leiber hit a homer

Chicago 3 5 3
Chuck Klein hit a homer

Cincinnati 4 12 2
Lombardi hit a homer

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	P	W	L	Age
New York	2	4	0	
Philadelphia	0	5	0	

St. Louis 3 5 1
Chicago 5 11 2
Washington hit a homer

Washington 7 12 1
Boston 14 15 0

Cleveland 7 10 2
Detroit 11 14 1

Tables To Date

	P	W	L	Age
New York	55	40	25	613
Cleveland	68	39	29	573

Detroit 70 39 31 557
Chicago 61 32 29 524

Boston 67 35 32 522
Washington 68 36 34 445

Philadelphia 68 36 34 445
St. Louis 49 18 31 367

	P	W	L	Age
Pittsburgh	69	39	30	565
New York	65	44	21	577

Philadelphia 70 40 30 528
Chicago 67 36 31 537

St. Louis 66 35 31 530
Brooklyn 67 33 34 492

Cincinnati 65 31 34 476
Boston 69 20 49 289

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MRS. MOODY SECURES
NARROW VICTORY

(Continued from Page 4)

Moody like a knife if she ventured in or maintaining a ground stroke rally until she could play the half court ball down the American's forehead line.

First Service Mistake
Having started so auspiciously and this was only the third set Mrs. Moody had lost in England in eight years—Miss Hardwick did better and won the first game against her opponent's service in the second set. Now came her first service blunder. When with in a point of leading two-love Miss Hardwick served a double fault, and lost the game on another double fault after deuce.

It was now Mrs. Moody's turn to miss chances. She over-drove badly in the third game to lose it. The long fifth was gallantly carried by Miss Hardwick who led 3-2. A 4-2 lead might have come if another double fault had not intervened.

In the critical seventh game Miss Hardwick was 15-40 on Mrs. Moody's service. With her opponent moving forward slowly on the damp turf a drop shot, was the winning coup. Miss Hardwick did try it, and Mrs. Moody became 4-3. Now Miss Hardwick served her best game to win it conclusively to love. Her chance looked rosy when Mrs. Moody served a double fault to concede the ninth game.

Vital Tenth Game
Five-four to Miss Hardwick and 30—all. It was a tense moment for players and spectators alike. The rallies had been splendid and full of good shots. Alas! another double fault from the leader—the set was squared at 5—all. The 11th was a long game well fought, but it went at last to the American, and she took the 12th easily.

For the first seven games in the final set the fight was level. More rain came, but the players made light of it. The long seventh game was the turning point. Miss Hardwick had vantage twice, on losing it she seemed to tire. Mrs. Moody, probably visualising victory for the first time, put on pressure. The eighth game was well contested, and in the ninth and last the American was in command of the court.

**ACHILLES SNATCH
A VICTORY**
(Continued from Page 4)

A dashing quarter-mile by J. C. Stothard, supplemented by two furious furlongs from D. L. Rathbone and K. S. Duncan, ensured first or second place for Achilles. F. K. Park could not hold C. H. Stoney, of the Milocarians, and it was soon obvious that the Achilles would finish second. If the Swedes were third they won the match by half a point; if anyone else beat them the victory was for the Achilles.

Heroic Gesture
S. Stromberg made an heroic gesture for Sweden. Running the last quarter-mile he made up a big leeway and at one time went into third place. But the effort was too much for him, and in the last 40 yards he was passed first by G. Heary, of Stade Francais, and then by E. B. Wyld, of Atlanta. Consequently the Achilles won by 35 points to 23½.

The Milocarians, by finishing first, beat the I. A. C. (who were last in the relay) out of third place by 1½ points.

A. W. Sweeney won the 100 yards for the Milocarians with glorious pugnacity. He did 91

Wimbledon 1934.
French championships 1935.
Wimbledon 1935.
Crawford beat Perry.
Wimbledon 1932.
New South Wales championships 1934.
Australian championships 1934.
British hard court championships 1934.

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LOUGHRAN
COMING TO
ENGLANDMATCHED WITH
LARRY GAINSMAY MEET PETERSEN
AT WEMBLEY

(By "RINGSIDER")

London, June 12.—Plans are being made for fights in Dublin and at Wembley Stadium for Tommy Loughran, the American who was formerly world's light heavy-weight champion, and who was beaten by Carnara for the heavy-weight championship of the world.

The agent of Loughran's manager is at present in London, and I was informed yesterday that for the first fight—in Dublin, probably on Aug. 9—Len Harvey had been made an offer.

To Meet Gains

His terms, however, were considered too high, and negotiations are now proceeding with Larry Gains, the Canadian coloured heavy-weight, to take the match. This fight would take place in the open air, possibly at Lansdowne Park.

Loughran is anxious to box in England, and the arrangement is that if he wins his Dublin fight he will be matched against Jack Petersen in their return contest, which takes place at Wembley stadium on June 25. This would take place in September at Wembley.

Top Fighter

The American is expected to leave for Europe in ten days' time.

Though now 32 years of age, Loughran is still in the top flight of heavyweights, and his visit would be the most important of an American heavy-weight to this country since Tommy Gibbons beat Jack Bloomfield at Wembley some twelve years ago. He is a boxer of the brainy type—similar in this respect, though not in actual style, to Harvey.

GAINS V WALKER
AT LEICESTERColoured Classic
For Saturday

London, June 11.

Larry Gains and Obie Walker will meet at Leicester for the "coloured heavy-weight championship of the world" on July 6. The fight will take place on the ground of the Leicester Rugby Football Club, the first big open-air fight at Leicester since Gains knocked out Phil Scott in two rounds four years ago.

9-10ths, and is the first Englishman to beat even time on the resuscitated White City track.

Finlay's Bad Luck

D. O. Finlay might have beaten 15sec in the hurdles had he not become embroiled with the ninth hurdle when leading by nearly two yards. H. Lidman won for the Swedish Club in 15.1-sec.

K. S. Duncan (Achilles) was at one time losing the long jump by three-quarters of an inch from I. Lidholm (Ogyrie). However, he eventually won by that same distance with a leap of 22ft 7½in.

J. V. Powell (L.A.C.), W. C. Botha (Atlanta) and M. J. K. Sullivan (Achilles) had a great battle in the half. Powell, with a revived briskness in his running, held his own despite a long challenge by Botha, and a belated spurt by Sullivan, who, not unnaturally, thought Botha was his most dangerous rival on Empire Games form.

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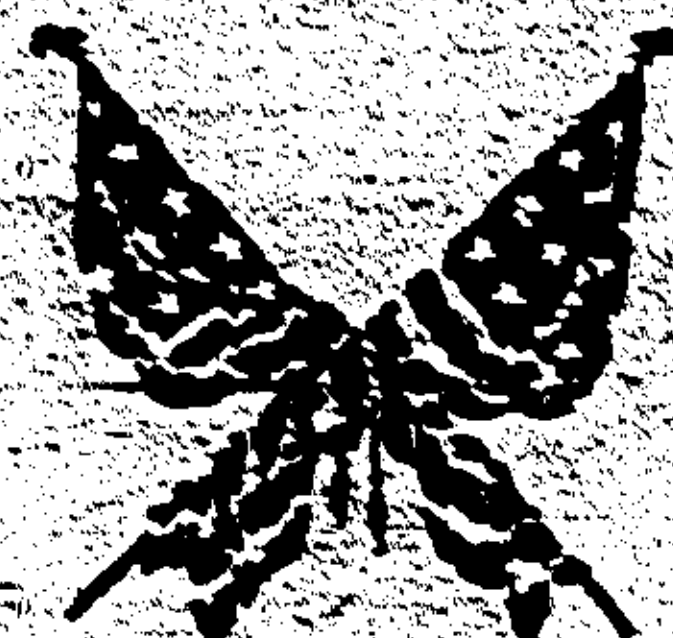
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AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY SUPPLEMENT



CHINA MAIL, HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

FOURTH BIGGEST DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

MOVE WHICH FOLLOWED BITTER COLONIAL WAR

TODAY is the American Day of Independence.

It was on July 4, 159 years ago that a band of 54 courageous early Americans adopted the document declaring the Colonies to be free and independent.

War with Great Britain, the mother country, was in progress. It was for the 13 struggling Colonies a bitter war, records of which were written with the blood of thousands of patriots rebelling against the King of England. Out of that war emerged America's greatest hero and greatest military genius—General George Washington, "Father of his Country" and her first President.

The Declaration of Independence was signed on August 2, 1776 and is more than an historical document. It is in itself a masterpiece of work. Historians hail it as a classic and one of the greatest documents of its kind in existence.

The names of some of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are names handed down from generation to generation of American history. One sees such outstanding names as John Adams, second President of the country; John Hancock, Benjamin Harrison, Elbridge Gerry, Thomas Jefferson, who also became a President of the nation; Richard Henry Lee, the fiery and intensely patriotic Southerner; Samuel Chase, Robert Morris, the financial wizard of early American history; Charles Carroll and Samuel Adams.

Franklin The Oldest

The oldest signer of the Declaration when the signatures were affixed was Benjamin Franklin; Stephen Hopkins was the next oldest. The first of the signers to die was John Morton. The signers and their families were proscribed as traitors by the British Government and rewards were offered for their apprehension.

Hang Together

In connection with the rewards offered Benjamin Franklin wittily remarked:

"If we don't hang together, we'll all hang separately."

Independence Day, therefore, has since been the national holiday of the once 13 young Colonies, now 48 States and constituting one of the greatest Powers in the world.

In bygone days in the United States firecrackers played an important part in the celebration of the day. But, in the words of Al Posen, "them days is gone forever." Reasons? Too many casualties. Juvenile fingers blown off. Young eyes blinded and even hundreds of adults more or less seriously injured, to say nothing of fires caused by firecrackers and fireworks. Lives were lost and property worth millions of dollars destroyed on the Glorious Fourth.

Firecrackers Banned

So, gradually, throughout the entire nation the various States banned firecrackers. But the picnics, the baseball games, the outdoor sports, the carnivals, the private entertainments and the speeches remain.

Politicians with an eye to office seized upon the occasion to deliver patriotic addresses, gladden the hearts of fond mothers by kissing little children, waving the Stars and Strips and telling the world what a grand and glorious place the country was and to please not forget to vote for them at the next election.

Serious and lighter side. The day has its serious side and its lighter side. The latter comes in the form of sports and amusements; a full holiday and a holiday spirit.

Deeper thinking. Americans often attend church to give thanks to Him for the greatness and prosperity of the country; for the many years of peace and for all of His blessings. Thousands visit Mt. Vernon where the great Washington sleeps in

peace, undisturbed by the political or other troubles of the far-flung nation whom he honoured by serving as first chief executive.

Important Purpose

Celebrations such as the Fourth of July serve a noble and highly important purpose. They tend to bring closer together the people of various towns, cities, States and districts. They serve to firmly unite the country, just as war with a foreign Power serves to unite a divided nation. It is so in the history of the world. It is so to-day.

In Hong Kong this celebration serves a double purpose. Not only are members of the American community united, but they are brought together with their neighbours of other nations, thus promoting a feeling of goodwill and friendship. Chinese and foreigners alike meet on common ground. Americans gather to celebrate the greatest day in the history of their country; persons of other nations gather with them, thus paying a fine tribute to America and Americans and to those early patriots who made possible the nation of to-day.

IMPORTS FROM AMERICA

Local Trade Figures

The following imports from America are mentioned in Hong Kong's official statistics for 1934:

	H.K.\$
Animals (Live)	4,000
Building Materials	675,444
Chemicals & Drugs	653,291
Chinese Medicines (Ginseng)	2,889,515
Dyeing and Tanning	
Materials	197,929
Foodstuffs	5,052,636
Hardware	339,957
Liquors (Intoxicating)	6,744
Machinery and Engines	1,452,447
Manures	77,719
Metals	2,118,913
Nuts and Seeds	14,180
Oils and Fats	8,735,106
Paints	79,547
Paper	1,585,106
Piece Goods and Textiles	88,025
Railway Materials, not otherwise enumerated	5,360
Tobacco	1,569,125
Treasure	1,339,961
Vehicles	901,573
Wearing Apparel	158,902
Sundries	2,506,509

Total Imports H.K.\$30,382,939

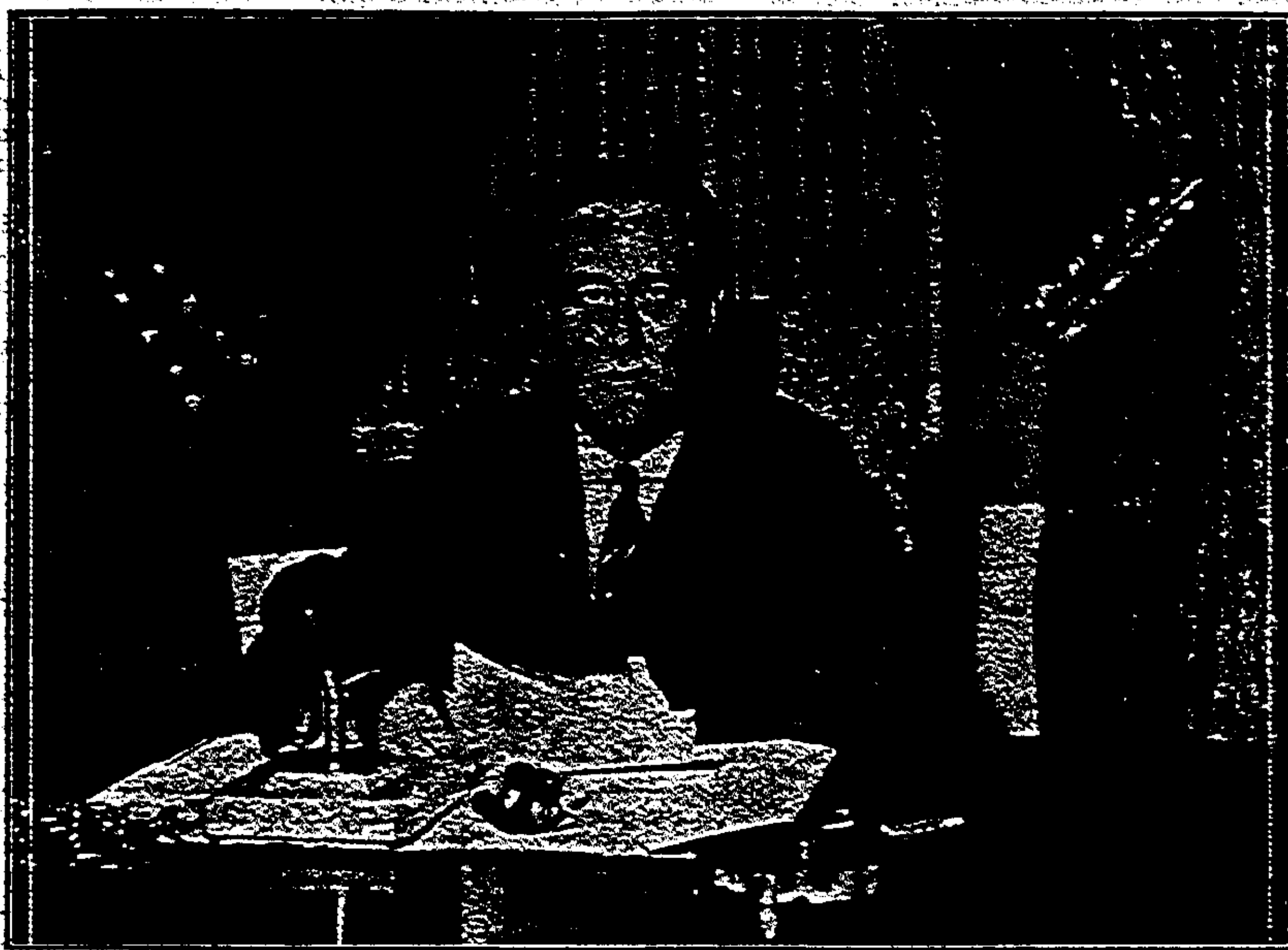
EXPORTS TO AMERICA

Local Trade Figures

The following exports to America are mentioned in Hong Kong's official statistics for 1934:

	H.K.\$
Building Materials, not otherwise enumerated	67
Chinese Medicines	679,001
Dyeing and Tanning	
Materials	487
Foodstuffs	4,155,470
Hardware	18,717
Liquors, Intoxicating	255,622
Manures	57,225
Metals	6,949,827
Minerals and Ores	108,770
Nuts and Seeds	269,692
Oils and Fats	3,195,461
Paints	24,970
Paper	15,123
Piece Goods and Textiles	60,147
Tobacco	62,187,102
Treasure	121,960
Wearing Apparel	2,461,415
Sundries	

Total Exports to U.S. H.K.\$71,967,912



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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In a letter to the Financial Independence Work Committee.

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PRES. ROOSEVELT'S BIOGRAPHY

FROM ANCESTRAL HOME NOT LOG CABIN

ROMPS ON WELL-ORDERED FARM IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

(By LADY KITTY VINCENT)

LIKE many of America's Presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born a farm boy — but unlike many, he came not from a log cabin. His birthplace was the ancestral manor of his family high above the stately Hudson River.

President Roosevelt still makes his home in that beautiful structure of colonial architecture at Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York.

He weighed ten pounds when he was born on January 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt and Sara Delano Roosevelt. As a boy he romped the 1,000-acre estate of his parents, exploring every nook and cranny of that well-ordered farm.

He had his dogs and horses and was fond of both.

"Our branch of the Roosevelt tribe," he delights in telling his friends, "were great judges of horseflesh. But we favoured trotters. My first mount was a pony that father gave me," he once told newspaper correspondents. "But my joy at receiving the gift was somewhat dampened when I learned that Oggie Mills, one of my neighbours, had not only a pony, but an English groom to ride with him."

The Oggie of his boyhood days was none other than Ogden L. Mills, now Secretary of the Treasury. Mills during the campaign was regarded as Roosevelt's severest critic.

Roosevelt's education as a child was obtained from tutors and at the feet of his parents. In his reading he developed a fondness for the sea and its heroes that has become one of the outstanding characteristics of a busy life. At Hyde Park every room in the house is filled with pictures of ships, stately clippers, old men-of-war, long since gone to their graveyard, prints of Civil War vessels in action and even an ancient drawing of the famous steamers that plied the Hudson past his home in the halcyon days of racing on the river.

Roosevelt likes to be referred to as a sailor. "My navy training," he often remarks, "has been of inestimable value to me."

At the age of 14, young Roosevelt was sent from his "fireside classroom" to Groton School for Boys, a fashionable college preparatory school in Groton, Mass. He went, but not until he debated the subject with his father, for Franklin wanted to go to sea. At Groton he was one of the most popular boys, all his biographers agree. He played football, baseball, hockey, and was one of the rowing crew. Roosevelt was at Groton five years, being graduated with honours.

From Groton he went to Harvard. Before going to college, his summers usually were spent in New Brunswick, where he sailed and learned of the mysteries of the sea.

One summer, however, he went to Europe with an instructor. During a recent visit to Albany by the sons of the former German Crown Prince, the Governor laughed heartily as he recalled his trip to their country.

"I was arrested four times in one day," he said. "Once for speeding on my bicycle, another time for running over a goose with the same wheel, a third time for carrying the bike into the waiting room of a railroad station, and last for riding into a restricted military zone. I was fined every time but the fourth," he explained. "The colonel called me in, lectured me and sent me off rejoicing with a glass of beer."

At Harvard, Roosevelt finished the normal course in three years instead of four and found time to engage in numerous athletic activities and in writing for and editing The Harvard Crimson.

He tells that he crossed the Connecticut State line in his zealous drive for votes and another time invaded the district of another Senator. He was elected by 1,100 votes.

Once in the Senate, Roosevelt led an insurgency that is still talked about. He dared defy the powerful Tammany Boss, Charles F. Murphy, who was endeavouring to have "Blue-eyed Willie" Sheehan named as United States Senator in the place of Chauncey Depew.

For two months Roosevelt marshalled his forces against a raging Tammany Tiger and in the end he won. Murphy withdrew the name of Sheehan. A compromise was reached on James A. O'Connor, friend of Woodrow Wilson. Roosevelt came back in 1912 to win the Senate seat again for another two years. This same year he carried on another fight against Tammany Hall and Boss Murphy when he openly espoused the presidential aspirations of Woodrow Wilson at the Baltimore convention.

Roosevelt went through delegation after delegation looking for support. In this fight he became fast friends with Josephus Daniels, newspaper editor of North Carolina.

(Continued on Page 4)

FULL TEXT OF AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Mr. T. B. Wilson, the President of the Independence Day Committee in Hong Kong.

WHEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate

that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

"He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

"He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them."

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

"He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures."

"He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his in-

vasions on the rights of people."

"He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within."

"He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalisation of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

"He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers."

"He has made judges dependent

on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries."

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders

which they should commit on inhabitants of these States. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent. For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas, abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. For taking away our charters, abolishing most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments. For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all

cases whatsoever."

"He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us."

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the head of a civilised nation."

"He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands."

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf



Mr. Louis H. Gourley, American Consul at Hong Kong.

to the voice of justice and of conciliation. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends."

"We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, July 4, 1776."

AMERICAN FIRMS IN COLONY

The following is a list of American firms in Hong Kong (Incorporated in U.S. or Registered in Shanghai): A.C.E. Co. (Fed. Inc. U.S.A.), 51 Hennessy Road; American Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A., Asia Life Building; American Express Co., Inc., 4, Des Vaux Road, Ctl.; Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., David House; Asia Life Insurance Company, Asia Life Building; Ault & Wiborg (China) Ltd., 18 Connaught Rd. Ctl.; Calif.-Asia, Ltd. (Mr. O. H. Ochs), 4 Wing Hing Street; The Chase Bank, 6 Queen's Road, Ctl.; China Electric Company, 5 Queen's Road, Ctl.; Chinese-American Trading Co., 6 Queen's Rd. Ctl.; Commercial & Credit Information Bureau, 9, Ice House Street; Connell Bros. and Company, Ltd., David House; Robert Dollar Company, Pedder Bldg.; Dooge & Culbertson & Fritz, 9 Queen's

Road, Ctl.; The Texas Company (China) Ltd., Asia Life Bldg.; Eastman Kodak Company, Asia Life Bldg.; L. Everett, Inc. (Thos. J. Paterson), Queen's Bldg.; Fox Film Corporation (A. L. Caplan), King's Theatre Bldg.; Harkins Import & Export Co., 199 Johnston Road; Insurance Co. of North America, Bank of China Bldg.; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of China (M. I. Davis), Shell House; Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd., 22 Queen's Road Ctl.; National Aniline & Chemical Co. U.S.A., King's Bldg.; National City Bank of New York, 2 Queen's Road, Ctl.; Paramount Film of China, Inc., Asiatic Bldg.; Peacock Motion Picture Corp'n, Asia Life Bldg.; E.C.A. Victor Co. of China, 745 Nathan Road; Singer Sewing Machine Co., 12 Pedder Street; Standard-Vacuum Corporation, Union Bldg.; States Steamship Company, Asiatic Bldg.; Swan, Wing Coffee Company, 119, Des Vaux Road, Ctl.

Local American, Honolulu Chinese Companies, etc.—American Eastern Aviation Co., 6a Luna Bldg., Kowloon; Anderson & Ashe, Queen's Bldg.; Concrete Products, Ltd., St. George's Bldg.; Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 33 Wong Nei Chong Rd.; L. Dunbar & Co., Exchange Bldg.; Wallace Harper & Co., Ltd., 223 Nathan Road, Kowloon; Thom's Groceries, 27 Des Vaux Road, Ctl.; Underwriters Savings Bank, Asia Life Bldg.; Wing Coffee Company, 119, Des Vaux Road, Ctl.

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BETSY ROSS DID NOT MAKE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG

RESEARCHES BY
INVESTIGATOR

"OLD GLORY" DESIGNED
BY PHILADELPHIAN

BETSY Ross did not make the first American flag.

With this booming broadside of verbal grape and canister, Capt. Byron McCandless, U.S.N., rakes one of America's oldest traditions. Even at the risk of being set down as an unpatriotic iconoclast, the naval captain stands by his guns, believing he has sufficient evidence to make that school book legend strike its flag.

According to Captain McCandless, Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia designed the first American flag in 1777, while he was serving in a position that corresponds to the present office of Secretary of the Navy. Judging by the evidence which the naval skipper has gathered, history does afford the sweet little Philadelphia seamstress some measure of renown. It seems that Betsy did make a flag for George Washington's footguard, "but," Captain McCandless emphatically asserts, "there is no evidence that she had anything to do with the design or making of the Stars and Stripes."

History Of Flags
Captain McCandless, whose hobby it is to search into the significance of flags of all ages and all nations, is a jolly, dyed-in-the-salt seafarer in charge of the Boston office of the United States Navy's hydrographic service.

His ambition is to write a series of books on the history of flags, which he insists shall not be started until he retires. He has photographs, prints, photo-stats and etchings of flags of all nations, from a period 3,000 or more years B. C. to modern times. With the patience of a true collector, the captain has pushed his hobby at every port he has visited, for many years. At Gibraltar he left his ship for a short visit to Granada, Spain, and unearthed four flags of Ferdinand and Isabella that were in use when Columbus obtained backing for the voyage of discovery to the American continent. They were in the Cathedral stored carefully away in a chest, with the jewel box in which Isabella kept the jewels she had pledged for Columbus.

At Constantinople—when Istanbul was known by that name—he studied the flag of Mohammed in a palace where it is carefully preserved. It was used by the Ottoman Turks in their drive to conquer Europe, and the siege of Vienna 300 years or more ago. In Egypt a piece of slate was found representing flags 3,400 years B.C., by chiseled impression of a King of North Egypt going forth to battle with four standard bearers. In Christiana, as it was called when he was there, he found an old bronze flag recovered from a Viking ship that had been buried deep in a mound.

Symbolic of the motto "United We Stand—Divided We Fall," as he interprets it, was a sheet of arrows held together by a ribbon on a flag of Ferdinand of Spain. In his search for evidence of the origin of "Old Glory," Captain McCandless unearthed what is said to be the only and probably the original Liberty Tree Flag, now held by the Bostonian Society and privately displayed by a Boston citizen as late as 1862. This flag consisted of four white and five red vertical stripes, which he has evidence warranting him to believe was emblematic of the significant number "49," the issue number of John Wilkes' publication, the North Briton, in which he attacked the policy of the King of England and his Ministers in secreting the debates of Parliament. The slogan "Wilkes and Liberty," became historic in arousing sympathy in America and England, he said.

Early Boston Idea
The red and white stripes in "Old Glory," states Captain McCandless, came from the Liberty Tree Flag of early Boston days, which in turn was inspired by



Mr. Charles L. Hoover,
American Consul-General at
Hong Kong.

CONSULAR OFFICERS AT HONG KONG

FULL LIST OF U.S.
OFFICIALS

AN AMERICAN FIRST CONSUL
OF ANY COUNTRY HERE

The following is a complete list of the American Consular Officers in charge at Hong Kong:

Thomas W. Waldron, Consul from Nov. 15, 1843 to Sept. 8, 1844. He was the first consul of any country at Hong Kong. He died at Macao on September 8, 1844 and was buried there in the Protestant Cemetery of the East India Company.

Frederick T. Bush, appointed Consul on July 16, 1845.

James Keenan, Consul from 1850 to June 30, 1861.

H. N. Conger, Consul from June 30, 1862 to March 31, 1865.

F. D. Williams, Vice Consul from April, 1865 to July, 1865.

Edward J. Sage, Acting Vice Consul from Aug. 1, 1865 to Sept. 30, 1865.

Isaac J. Allen, Consul from Dec. 1865 to Sept. 1867.

C. N. Goulding, Consul from Dec. 1869 to Dec. 10, 1870.

David H. Bailey, Consul from Dec. 10, 1870 to Sept. 19, 1877.

H. S. Loring, Acting Vice Consul from Sept. 20, 1877 to Feb. 2, 1879.

Col. J. S. Mosby, Consul from Feb. 3, 1879 to July 21, 1883.

R. E. Withers, Consul from July 21, 1883 to March 31, 1889.

R. E. Withers, Jr., Acting Vice Consul from March 31, 1889 to Oct. 14, 1889.

O. H. Simons, Consul from 1889 to Dec. 23, 1893.

William E. Hunt, Consul from 1893 to Sept. 10, 1897.

R. Wildman, Consul from Sept. 10, 1897 to June 30, 1898.

R. Wildman, Consul General from July 1, 1898 to Dec. 31, 1900.

First Consul General, he was lost with his family on the s.s. Rio de Janeiro on March 21, 1901.

W. E. Aldrich, in charge from Jan. 1, 1901 to Mar. 19, 1901.

W. A. Rublee, Consul General from Mar. 19, 1901 to Oct. 31, 1902.

John H. Bacon, in charge from Nov. 1, 1902 to March 1, 1903.

Gen. Edw. S. Bragg, Consul General from Mar. 1, 1903 to Feb. 15, 1906.

Wilbur Gracey, Vice Consul General from Feb. 16, 1906 to May 14, 1906.

Amos P. Wilder, Consul General from May 14, 1906 to Apr. 15, 1909.

Stuart J. Fuller, Vice Consul General from Apr. 15, 1910 to Aug. 15, 1910.

Algar E. Carleton, Vice Consul General from Aug. 15, 1910 to Sept. 13, 1910.

George E. Anderson, Consul General from Sept. 13, 1910 to Apr. 21, 1920.

Leighton Hope, Vice Consul from Apr. 21, 1920 to Nov. 21, 1920.

William H. Gale, Consul General from Nov. 21, 1920 to Aug. 31, 1924.

A. C. Carleton, Consul from Aug. 31, 1924 to Aug. 12, 1925.

Roger Culver-Tredwell, Consul General from Aug. 12, 1925 to Feb. 15, 1930.

Harold Shantz, Consul from Feb. 15, 1930 to Apr. 6, 1931.

Douglas Jenkins, Consul General from Apr. 7, 1931 to June 30, 1934.

L. H. Gortley, Consul from July 1, 1934 to Oct. 24, 1934.

Chas. L. Hoover, Consul General from Oct. 25, 1934.

"INDEPENDENCE HALL" STANDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Famous Building's
History

REVERED AS HISTORIC
LANDMARK

THE famous "Independence Hall" first known as "The State House of Pennsylvania," is still standing in Philadelphia.

It is the scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and is revered as a historic landmark.

It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings or Province Halls, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Old Hall, one on the corner of Sixth St. and the other on the corner of Fifth St., facing on Chestnut Street.

The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land for which he created a trust.

Original Group
Congress and City Halls were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution.

The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original building (Independence Hall) in the group was begun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736, when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to the citizens.

In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as "East Room."

"Liberty Bell"

A new Province bell was ordered from and cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, and arrived at Philadelphia in August, 1752.

In a test the bell was cracked, and only after being re-cast twice (by Pass and Stow, two local workmen) was it finally successfully rung.

This is the bell now known as the "Liberty Bell." In June, 1753, Pass and Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. The State House was practically completed in 1759.

Historic Scenes

The Declaration of Independence was signed there; Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court met there, at times, until 1800; the Articles of Federation were signed there, and many other historical events and gatherings occurred within the walls.

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum on July 4, 1876.

There are no pay days. The Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. including Sundays.

15, 1910.

Stuart J. Fuller, Vice Consul General from Apr. 15, 1910 to Aug. 15, 1910.

Algar E. Carleton, Vice Consul General from Aug. 15, 1910 to Sept. 13, 1910.

George E. Anderson, Consul General from Sept. 13, 1910 to Apr. 21, 1920.

Leighton Hope, Vice Consul from Apr. 21, 1920 to Nov. 21, 1920.

William H. Gale, Consul General from Nov. 21, 1920 to Aug. 31, 1924.

A. C. Carleton, Consul from Aug. 31, 1924 to Aug. 12, 1925.

Roger Culver-Tredwell, Consul General from Aug. 12, 1925 to Feb. 15, 1930.

Harold Shantz, Consul from Feb. 15, 1930 to Apr. 6, 1931.

Douglas Jenkins, Consul General from Apr. 7, 1931 to June 30, 1934.

L. H. Gortley, Consul from July 1, 1934 to Oct. 24, 1934.

Chas. L. Hoover, Consul General from Oct. 25, 1934.

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U.S. HISTORY INFLUENCED BY WARS IN EUROPE
HARD STRUGGLES IN
DEVELOPMENTNEW EMPIRE THEORIES
PROPOUNDEDNATIVE CULTURE EMBROILED
BY WORLD POWERS

DURING the colonial period, as well as for long after, the wars between European nations always involved their nations in America in the strife. What we call the French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, was merely the American phase of the Seven Years' War abroad. When peace was made by the treaty of Paris, France ceded to England all of her American territory east of the Mississippi River, except the town of New Orleans, which, with whatever rights she possessed west of the Mississippi, she transferred to Spain on the same day.

Thus England came into possession of the entire North American continent up to the Arctic and east of the great river. The Spaniards were not idle, however, and were soon pushing up the Pacific Coast, founding the city of San Francisco almost at the very moment when English and colonials were slaughtering each other on the slopes of Bunker's Hill. Nations seldom if ever pass through great conflicts without some change in outlook, and the Seven Years' War, following immediately on the War of the Austrian Succession, had been one involving almost every great State in Europe—England, France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden and the various ones now included in Germany. It was almost a "world war," involving European and American civilisation.

It left Europe with altered ideas, new fears, and an unstable balance, much as did the last great war.

One of the changes in ideas, not clearly perceived by all, was an alteration in the theory of empire. Hitherto all nations had looked upon their colonial possessions as sources of raw materials—gold, furs, sugar, tobacco, or what not—and as consumers of the manufactured goods made in the old countries. The theory was almost exactly that of a great modern trust that tries to combine all branches of business from raw materials to a final sale in its own organisation. For some time, however, European nations had been drifting into the roles of world powers.

Vaguely, but actually, a new feeling of imperialism was coming into being. It was long debated in both the English Cabinet and the public press whether England should demand of France her rich West Indian islands or Canada as one of the spoils of victory. The sugar islands fitted into the old mercantile theory of what the empire should be. Possession of Canada belonged to the new imperialism. The die was cast for the latter. A profound change, little recognised, had come into Anglo-American relations.

Colonial Roles
Under the old system, the whole fabric of colonial administration had been organised for the purpose of seeing that the colonies remained in their appointed roles in the imperial structure, as producers of raw materials and consumers of manufactured goods. Most of the laws passed in England had had this for their purpose. Although objected to now and then, in specific cases, they were accepted by the colonists, who had no aversion to the system itself, but only to certain manifestations of it when they were galled too severely on a sore spot. England had had no occasion to spend much money on her colonies or, except in the normal course of colonial trade, to draw any from them. In the beginning they had been largely business ventures.

The English colonies had mostly planted themselves. They had fought their own local fights with the Indians on their frontiers. They had settled little by little land which their numbers could hold against the local foe—savage, French, or Spaniard.

Changes Wrought
Now, however, all was altered; international relations had gone a long way towards modern conditions since the time when English buccaneers could undertake almost single-handed to "sing the beard" of the King of Spain; while the English monarch looked on complacently, ready to share plunder if all went well, or to gaul or rebuke the offender if the case got too hot.

The modern State and modern international relations were "fast" emerging. England had gained by war a territory including the original colonies. This enormous expense of Canada and the Mississippi Valley, with perhaps 200,000 Indians in a hostile "to" the new regime, needed governing.

There were also 35,000 conquered French, of whom 22,000 probably were capable of bearing arms. France herself, defeated but not broken, was known to be hungering for revenge when the chance might come.

Imperialism Costly
It was calculated that 10,000 troops would be none too many to police the new realm. It was obvious that the colonies would not raise any such number or pay them if they did. The new imperialism was going to cost a lot of money.

It was also evident that the replacement of the French by English rule in the newly acquired territory would be of great eventual benefit to the colonies already bordering on it. It was again evident that the English debt was colossal as the result of the long struggle, and that if the empire were going to prove costly beyond the ability of England to carry alone, the colonies, who shared the benefits, should share to some extent the costs.

The members of the successive British Governments of the next few years were none too clever, but these ideas gradually began to take root in their minds, mixed with the old feeling that the colonies existed chiefly for the benefit of the Mother Country and owed obedience to her.

Break Forecasted
At the time the treaty was signed in Paris in 1763, French diplomats predicted, as occasional foreign observers like the Swede Kahn had before, that the French menace having been removed from the colonial frontier, the colonists would have no more need to rely upon England and would quarrel with her whenever it suited their convenience. Although this view has been adopted by many American historians, it does not think that this point has been much influence upon Anglo-American relations. In point of fact, easily accepted as the theory has been, it has not found any expression in American public



Identical poses, snapped when he took office and last month, show how President Roosevelt is bearing up under the strain imposed on him by the long battle for recovery and the new burdens added by the rejection of some of the New Deal measures by the Supreme Court.

opinion of the day to warrant the belief that the expulsion of France had anything to do with the subsequent war with England.

America had for other reasons been becoming more self-conscious and sure of herself. As early as 1701 Governor Nicholson of Virginia had noted that the country was then mostly populated by colonial born, and that the people were beginning to "have a sort of aversion to others, calling them strangers." During the next decade, the united efforts of English and colonials to conquer Canada, in which the English showed up very badly, gave the colonials a very good opinion of themselves in contrast; as did also the mismanaged Cartagena expedition in 1741, in which more than 35,000 colonial troops took part, and the capture of Louisbourg by the New Englanders in 1745. The Seven Years' War had begun without formal declaration, and in the beginning over 4,000 of the 5,000 troops engaged in America were colonials, although later the overwhelming number were British. Wolfe having only 700 colonials among his 3,500 regulars at Quebec, and Amherst only 100 among his 11,000. The disastrous Braddock campaign, however, had left an indelible impression.

Relative Strengths
The question of relative Anglo-American strengths or of the presence or absence of the French had little to do, nevertheless, with the conflict now looming, except in so far as the Americans had grown more conscious of being a people who had rights and who were used to governing themselves.

Indeed, it has been said that England's chief blunder was in not recognising a nation when she saw one. It must be said, however, that the Americans themselves did not, in fact, see "a nation." They were merely Virginians or Pennsylvanians, or New Englanders, who came to feel certain grievances which they undertook to resist. There was no nation on the horizon, then, merely 2,000,000 sturdy, prosperous people, scattered under 13 different Governments, in each of which, innumerable local conflicts with their governors, the colonials had usually been allowed to gain their own way in the end, a way which they had become incurably sure of having.

War Profitless
Except for sections on the frontier which suffered from Indian raids, the colonies had not been the seat of any of the military operations of the Seven Years' War, which ended, as far as America was concerned in 1760. As always happens in a war, a good many new fortunes had been built up. Privatizing frequently moved exceedingly profitable, and the great prizes brought in encouraged speculation. Army

one for 2,000,000 pounds of beef and 2,000,000 pounds of bread among other supplies—lined the pockets of the contractors, who always emerge rich from such troubled periods. Business of all sorts had come to be conducted on a much larger scale, and we can clearly trace the growing connection between business leaders and subservient or participating legislatures, even one so close to the people as Connecticut. Lawyers were rising into prominence as business affairs became larger and more complex, and they also began to appear in legislatures.

For a while the farming and labouring classes had shared in the war-time prosperity, the farmer had got war-time prices and the labourers' wages had risen rapidly as the scarcity of labour had increased and floods of paper money had worked their usual inflation. But when the bubble broke, all of these classes suffered severely. Taxes had risen rapidly with the debts contracted by the several colonies. The currency became heavily depreciated and general business fell off sharply. The price of farm produce crashed. Many of the labourers and farmers had to abandon their homes. There was a severe decline in the price of farm land in the old settlements, many foreclosures of mortgages, and lawsuits for debts, which wiped out all equities.

(Continued from Previous Col.)
ear to pleas of Democratic candidates and Calvin Coolidge was swept into office as the Republican President.

The political fight out of the way, Roosevelt turned once more to Warm Springs in his search for complete recovery. Interested in the plight of other sufferers, he founded with others the Warm Springs Foundation, improved the Spa and made it possible for the treatment of persons of limited financial means.

It was Smith, the "Happy Warrior," who called Roosevelt back into active politics. Al, the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1928, was casting about desperately for a strong candidate to head the New York State ticket. Roosevelt had declined the nomination.

Drafted For Job
The Democrats met that year at Rochester, N.Y., for their State convention. After 24 hours of fruitless effort, Smith finally got Roosevelt on the "long distance" telephone and virtually drafted him for the governorship.

In the race that fall, Smith lost New York State, but Roosevelt won over Albert Ottinger, his Republican opponent, by 25,000 votes.

Roosevelt assumed the governorship on January 1, 1930, was re-elected in 1932 and became the 32nd President of the United States in January, 1933, at the age of 51.

PRES. ROOSEVELT'S
BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson won, Daniels became Secretary of the Navy. He in turn looked around for an assistant and decided on Roosevelt. Roosevelt, with his wife and three children, Anna, James and Elliott, then moved to Washington. There he astounded the country by declaring the navy to be in a state of hopeless inefficiency. He asked for more men, and pleaded that the "first line of defence" be brought up to its authorized strength.

Roosevelt saw the war on the ocean first hand. He went across aboard a destroyer.

"When the ship rolled me all but out of my bunk I lit a cigarette and tried to be composed," he said.

Suggested Smith

In the closing days of the second Wilson administration it was Roosevelt who, retaining a close watch on the political situation in New York State, is said to have suggested Alfred E. Smith for the Governorship over the protests of other Democratic leaders.

This friendship dated back to the time when Al was Speaker of the Assembly and Frank was a first term Senator.

Federal duties took Roosevelt to France in 1919 where he helped adjudicate large navy contracts and close the official business of the navy with the allied Governments.

When he returned to America, Roosevelt immediately plunged into the fight for the League of Nations and for the national ticket on which, at the age of 38, he was the candidate for Vice-President.

He toured the country from one end to the other, making more than 800 campaign speeches. But the cry of "Normalcy" and "Article 10" was too much for him. He went down to defeat with James M. Cox in the Harding landslide.

Roosevelt had resigned from the navy to embark upon the vice-presidential campaign. When that was over he returned to his law practice with Basil O'Connor in New York City. In the summer of 1921 he went to his Maine cottage for the first rest he had known in several years. He was tired and his arduous duties had sapped him of much of his reserve strength.

Infantile Paralysis
In Maine Roosevelt went sailing and indulged frequently in his favourite outdoor sport, swimming. He took cold. Two days later he was near death. He was suffering infantile paralysis.

He was but 39. He determined "to beat this thing." Recovering slowly, he exercised the affected legs daily and then finally he was told of the beneficial properties of the pool at a run-down summer resort at War Springs, Georgia.

He investigated, went into the pool daily for three weeks, and discovered that improvement was marked. He discarded the crutches that everyone thought he would carry for the rest of his life, and with a set of strong braces he faced the world with a renewed vigour.

Friends of the Roosevelt family declare that at no time has any member mentioned the physical disability of the Governor.

In 1924 when the country was rocked by the revelations of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal, Roosevelt was again found in the firing line of the Democratic Party. Al Smith, his old friend, was being urged to seek the nomination for the Presidency. Smith's supporters, looking for a campaign manager, turned to Roosevelt.

Nominated Smith
In the turbulent Democratic national convention of 1924 Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared as if by magic. Supported on the arm of James, his eldest son, he walked out on the platform and placed into nomination the name of Alfred E. Smith. The applause was thunderous and prolonged, but the forces of strife had done their work well. The inevitable deadlock was there. Smith on one side, William G. McAdoo of California on the other, John W. Davis, a compromise candidate, was selected after weeks of battling. The country turned a deaf

(Continued from Previous Col.)

FLIER WHO VANISHED IN 1927 REPORTED AS JUNGLE DWELLER

Redfern Believed To Be Alive



The mystery of the disappearance of Paul Redfern (above), the Brunswick, Georgia, aviator who vanished in 1927 while on a flight to South America, may be solved by the American Consul at Colon, who states that he is informed that Redfern was seen alive recently, but is badly crippled.

TREATED KINDLY BY NATIVES

NONSTOP FLIGHT ENDS IN DUTCH GUIANA

WIFE STILL DUBIOUS OF STORY

Colon, Panama.

AN amazing account of the finding Paul Redfern, the American aviator who disappeared eight years ago, living in the jungle of Dutch Guiana, has been related by Tom Roche.

The informant, a German-born American citizen, said that he lived for three months in 1933 with Mr. Redfern, who vanished while on a flight from Brunswick, Georgia, to Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Roche previously had told his story to James L. Park, United States Consul here, and Mr. Park relayed to the State Department at Washington the narrator's offer to lead a rescue expedition to Mr. Redfern's rude hut in an Indian village far from civilization.

Mr. Roche said Mr. Redfern was critically injured when his plane crashed against a mountain. Indians who found the aviator with both legs and his left arm broken nursed the flier back to health, he said.

He declared he encountered Mr. Redfern in the Indian village after hearing natives talk of the "great white medicine man."

Identification. The American identified himself as Redfern, Mr. Roche asserted, and related the circumstances of the mishap which befell his attempted nonstop hop.

Mr. Roche said the flier had long looked forward to the time when he would have this experience and emotion. It was made over sun-baked, heavily-wooded pine flats near Prosper-town, in the New Jersey cranberry bog country back of Trenton.

Miss Earhart used what is known as the "captive" parachute, which is expected to revolutionize parachute-jumping for student pilots.

The "captive" parachute project revolves around the use of an experimental tower with an adjustable boom at the top. The parachute anchored by four vertical wires to prevent it from oscillating or drifting. The student sits in a swing and makes the test drop, safe-guarded against fortuitous elements, in a position to become accustomed to the rudimentary elements of all parachute jumping.

(Continued on Page 11)

BRITISH AIR MAIL SERVICES

NEGOTIATIONS FOR BETTER FACILITIES

NO STATEMENT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT

London, To-day. Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. A. A. Somerville (C, Windsor), as to when faster and more frequent air mail services to Africa and the Far East, with reduced air mail rates, would be brought into being, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Minister for Air, said that considerable progress has been made with the negotiations, which were progressing actively, but he regretted he was not yet in a position to make any precise statement with regard to date when the proposed services would probably be inaugurated. — Reuter.

NEW AIR SHUTTER

A plane designed to operate over the world's most northerly route in Alaska is equipped with a new kind of air shutter to shield its engine from frigid winds.

INTER-AMERICAN AIR LINKS TO BE EXPLORED

CONFERENCE AT BUENOS AIRES

TRADE RELATION PARLEYS

The inauguration of a Pan-American Commercial Conference, now in session at Buenos Aires, is the direct result of a resolution adopted during the Montevideo meeting of the inter-American nations.

The recommendation was voted that the governments of the American republics should inform the Pan-American Union at Washington what studies and projects they desired to discuss. It was further voted that among the topics to be included should be those covering airport facilities, reduction of customs duties, improvement of various communication facilities and assistance to tourist travel.

NEW AIR LINER FOR R.A.F.

Adapting Civil Planes

(By Major C. C. TURNER) The Air Ministry has acquired a new commercial type of aircraft, the Avro "Ava," and adapted it for coastal reconnaissance work.

The "Ava" is the second air-liner type to be taken over by the Ministry. Recently a "Dragon Rapide" was acquired, after being altered to Air Ministry requirements.

The "Ava" has been used by Imperial Airways for special charter work. Fitted with two 290 h.p. "Cheetah" engines, it has a top speed of 195 m.p.h.

SUBTERRANEAN AIRPORTS

Dr. William W. Christmas, pioneer aircraft designer, foresees subterranean airports for the future. Incoming planes will travel down ramps to discharge passengers, while the structure will also serve as a terminal for pneumatic tubes.

Canadian Airman Flies Over Rockies With 5 Passengers

Calgary, Alberta. The first commercial flight across the Rocky Mountains from Calgary to Vancouver was accomplished recently in 5½ hours flying time by Grant McConachie, a pilot of the United Air Transport Company, who landed his tri-motor Ford aeroplane with its five passengers at Sea Island airport on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. McConachie is now planning to make a return trip to Calgary carrying 12 passengers. The great improvement in aeroplanes will, it is believed, make the direct "over the mountain" route the favoured one for future commercial flights as the planes now have no difficulty in crossing the mountain ranges in less than six hours.

The first aerial crossing of the mountains from Vancouver to Calgary was taken in 1919 by Flight-Lieut. E. C. Hong, and required 16 hours flying time.

MISS EARHART MAKES HER FIRST PARACHUTE JUMP

"Captive" Chute Used By Aviatrix

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR NEW INVENTION

New York. Amelia Earhart has made her first parachute jump after having long looked forward to the time when she would have this experience and emotion. It was made over sun-baked, heavily-wooded pine flats near Prosper-town, in the New Jersey cranberry bog country back of Trenton.

Miss Earhart used what is known as the "captive" parachute, which is expected to revolutionize parachute-jumping for student pilots.

The "captive" parachute project revolves around the use of an experimental tower with an adjustable boom at the top. The parachute anchored by four vertical wires to prevent it from oscillating or drifting. The student sits in a swing and makes the test drop, safe-guarded against fortuitous elements, in a position to become accustomed to the rudimentary elements of all parachute jumping.

NEW HONOUR FOR AVIATRIX

Amelia Earhart Named Career Consultant

PURDUE UNIVERSITY POST

Lafayette, Ind., June 3. E. C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, has announced that Amelia Earhart, the famous aviatrix, has accepted an appointment as consultant in the department for the study of careers for women.

Beginning with the fall term, she will spend a regular part of her time lecturing, conducting personal conferences and initiating studies of new career opportunities for young women in the university.

Dr. Elliott said Miss Earhart also will serve as technical adviser to the department of aeronautics of the university.

LONDON-MOSCOW AIR ROUTE

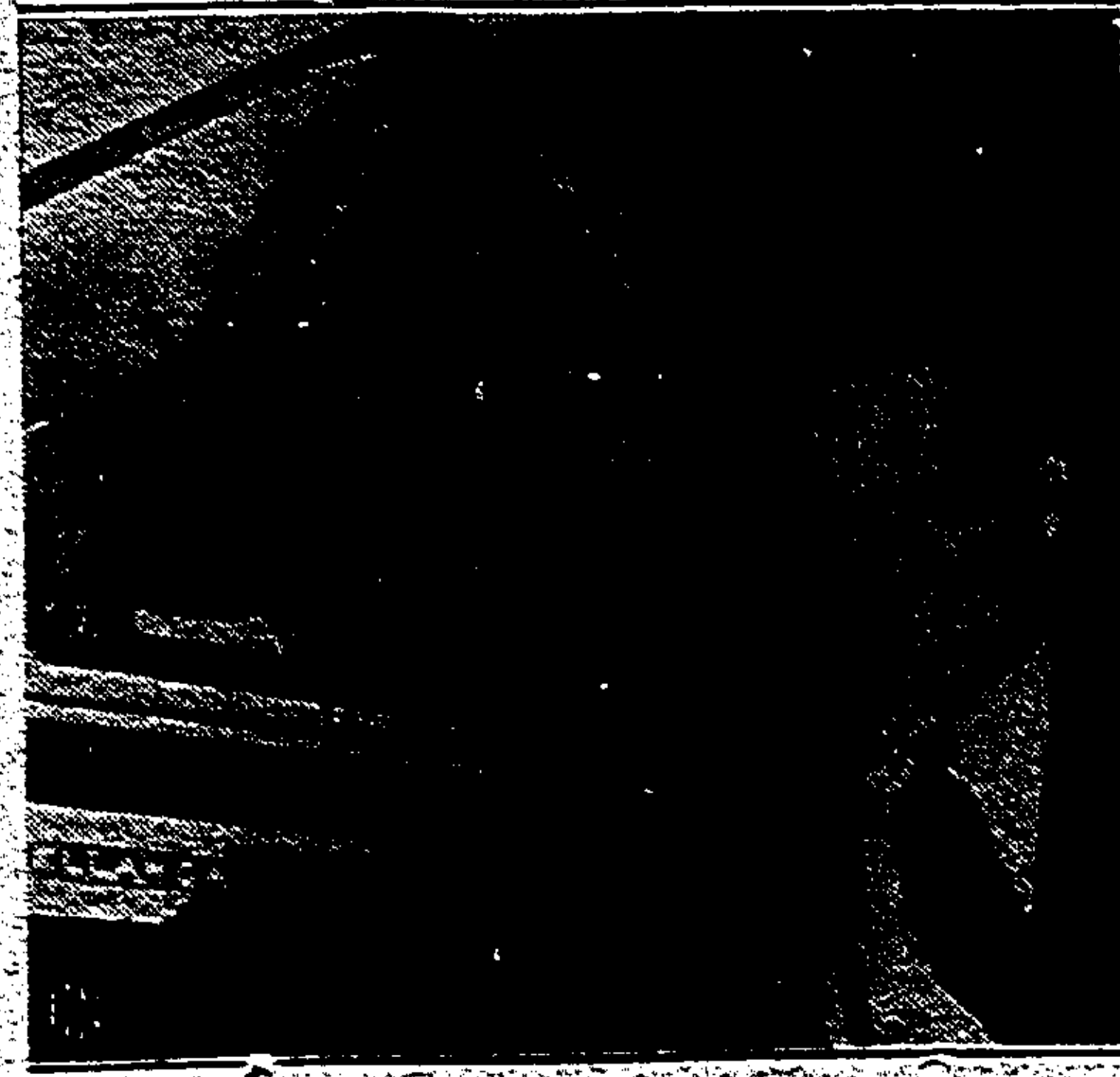
Inauguration Last Monday

Prague. The new London-Moscow air route by way of Central Europe came into operation last Monday when the Prague-Moscow service was inaugurated.

The Prague-Paris service will link with the new air-line.

NEW AMERICAN AIR ROUTE

A new air route to Key West, Fla., now brings that city within a little more than one hour's drive from Miami.



When Alfred de Montverde (L) and his brother, George (r.), hop off from New York they will be reviving the old custom of non-stop attempts across the Atlantic. Their Bellanca plane is named the "Francisco de Pineda."

AIR TRAIL ON HUDSON RETRACED

MAYOR OF NEW YORK TAKES PART IN SPEEDY TRANSPORT

THE air trail that Glenn H. Curtiss blazed from Albany to New York 25 years ago at a speed of 54 miles an hour was re-travelled by Mayor LaGuardia and a party of 16 other persons recently in a special anniversary flight down the Hudson River.

It took the pioneer flier two hours and 46 minutes to make the one-way flight in 1910.

The 1935 party, however, soared down the river in less than an hour—the time checked up by the National Aeronautic Association, which held the stop-watch, being 50 minutes, 20 2-10 seconds.

Glenn Curtiss used a biplane, the smallest that had ever been used on a serious aviation attempt, and was flying for a \$10,000 stake offered by the World, a New York newspaper, the terms of which allowed him to land twice, which he did—once for gasoline and once for oil.

(Continued on Page 11.)

TWO NEW RECORDS

Speed And Gliding Feats In Europe

Two flying records were broken on June 1.

M. Arnoux (France) covered 100 kilometres (62.14 miles) in 12min 47sec. He averaged 291½ m.p.h., beating the figure of 263.235 set up by his fellow-countryman, M. Delmotte.

Herr Dittmar (Germany), with a two-seater glider, climbed to 8,558ft., beating the previous record by 3,000 ft.

M. Arnoux was competing with a Caudron plane in France's biggest air race; the Deutsch de la Meurthe Cup. The winner was M. Delmotte, who covered 1,242 miles in 4hrs 30min 17sec, averaging 276 miles an hour.

AUSTRALIA'S AIR FORCE

Increase Of 114 Planes In 3-Year Plan

Canberra. Australia, like the Mother Country, is pressing on with the strengthening of her air force.

A first batch of Hawker Demon fighters from England are now being tested by the Royal Australian Air Force, these being the first group under a three-year plan for strengthening the Commonwealth's defences. So far 24 Seagull amphibians and 15 Hawker Demons have been ordered.

Provisional estimates for 36 more fighters have been prepared for the Cabinet's consideration. This would give Australia 114 additional planes since the plan was adopted last year.

FLYING THE MEDITERRANEAN

Barcelona, a French aviator, was the first flyer to span the Mediterranean. He accomplished this feat in 1912.

NEW ASCENT INTO STRATOSPHERE

TON OF APPARATUS IN READINESS

LARGEST BALLOON IN WORLD

Rapid City, S.D., June 3.

AN unparalleled collection of a ton of scientific equipment for man's latest and most ambitious stratosphere expedition was assembled to-day at the flight camp in the Black Hills valley.

The 3,700,000 cubic foot balloon, largest ever constructed, has been unloaded and preparations for the ascent were virtually complete.

Capt. Albert W. Stevens, commander and scientific observer, and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, pilot, said they expected the flight would last 12 hours or more, with the balloon reaching a "ceiling" of 14 miles or more.

Officials of the National Geographic Society and Army Air Corps, co-sponsors of the flight, set Wednesday as the deadline for finishing final details. After that they said, the take-off would be made on the first favourable day.

Maj. C. A. McAllister, one of the army officers assigned to the flight corps, planned to fly to Chicago to-day to bring back liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen, from which air will be "manufactured" to sustain life in the air-tight metal gondola.

The last of the scientific instruments—two spectographs to measure light rays in thin upper air—were due to-day or tomorrow from the laboratory at Rochester, N. Y.

PLANE THAT RAN AWAY!

Perfect Take-off At Reading

An aeroplane with nobody on board "ran away" at Reading Aerodrome recently. It was being overhauled outside the hangars when it was accidentally started. It jerked forward. Mechanics jumped for their lives and the machine sped across the landing ground in front of the club house.

The machine actually made a perfect take-off and was soaring into the air when the undercarriage struck a fence at the end of the aerodrome and was smashed. Had it not been for the fence the staff might have had to chase a pilotless machine for miles.

FLYING MOTOR CAR

Autogiro Capable Of Very High Speeds

Senor de la Cierva, the inventor of the autogiro, lecturing at King's College, London, last month, said that it might become eventually possible to produce a vehicle capable of flying like an autogiro and of running on the roads like a car.

He declared that contrary to general belief the autogiro was potentially capable of very high speeds, competing with the aeroplane.

PLANE CRASH EVERY 29 DAYS

Department of Commerce figures indicate that for the last 5½ years every 29 days see an airline pilot crash to his death.

SPANISH ACE LOSES PLANE

Unfortunate Take-off In Brazil

Camocim, Brazil. Juan Ignacio Pombo's hopes of making a triumphal aerial entry into Mexico, D. F., were crushed beneath the wreckage of his plane, the "Santander," which he had piloted across the South Atlantic.

Soft and gripped the Santander underpinning as the youthful Spaniard attempted to take off from here. The craft was overturned and demolished. Pombo, however, succeeded in keeping clear.

He announced he would proceed by commercial plane to Belém, his destination at the time, and would overlook him on a hop from Natal and there attempt to negotiate for a continuance of his flight.

A plane now on its maiden voyage is an inverted type in line with the "cylinder" type, below the crankcase, to avoid vibration into the air stream.

INVERTED TYPE IN LINE ENGINE

MACHINE GUNNERS ESCAPE FROM FRENCH FIGHTER

In one of the new French fighting planes, a trapdoor is provided for the machine gunner to escape in a parachute jump if the ship should become disabled.

BRITAIN SEEKS TO ESTABLISH AIR CADET ORGANISATION

London. H.M.S. Worcester, one of the two training ships for the education of the mercantile marine, is leading the way as the first educational establishment to include civil aviation in its syllabus. The idea originated with Commander G. C. Steele, V. C., captain superintendent of the training ship, and himself an aviator.

The scheme, which is approved by the Board of Trade and the Air Ministry, will provide elementary instruction in rigging an aeroplane and fitting an engine. Such subjects as meteorology, signalling, navigation, electricity, and the use of various instruments.

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WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW

The China Mail

Hong Kong, Thursday, July 4, 1935.

Independence Day

The Twentieth Century prides itself on seeking out the root of a problem to find a fundamental solution, in distinction from what it is fashionable to call the "superficialities" of the Nineteenth Century; and it must be confessed that many of the words that we used to think had a very definite meaning have come to be as misty as the old lady's use of "that blessed word, Mesopotamia." Such a word is "sovereignty," the assertion of which is especially commemorated on the Fourth of July. Even "Liberty" has recently been the subject of a long newspaper controversy that ended without any agreement except a polite agreement to differ. For unfettered liberty is simply chaos, which any State exists to prevent; and if that is admitted the line between chaos and dictatorship is a wavering boundary which all nations draw according to their own idiosyncrasies. "Sovereignty" is supposed to mean entire exemption from control of any sort; but there has never yet been any State that has not had some kind of treaties that have limited its action; and under modern conditions such apparent limitations really enlarge the scope of a nation's commerce and contacts. The sense of having entire control of the whole of policy and external relations, or even of the treatment of the stranger within the gates, is to a great extent illusory.

Speaking last year at the Fourth of July Banquet in London, the American Ambassador said that if "Dominion Status" had been invented in the Eighteenth Century there would have been no Declaration of Independence, and no banquet. It is quite true that we have been experimenting in all shapes and sizes of sovereignty since the Dominions were admitted to affix an independent signature to the Treaty of Versailles. We are not yet quite sure what the final result will be, but it is clear that in each of the five Dominions there is a different degree of inclination towards common action. In New Zealand the Prime Minister lately declared that he was for unquestioning co-operation with Great Britain in war or peace. General Hertzog in South Africa is only in favour of joint action in war subject to the approval of his own Parliament; but as this would in any case be required for the purpose of voting supplies, there is

not much difference except in theory. Half of his own party openly differs from him. The approval of Parliament is equally necessary in Australia and Canada, for without it nothing can be done, however strongly the Government of the day may wish to act. There is much to be said for consultation and discussion and leaving final decisions to be made when the occasion arises. In any case Lord Balfour, by declaring that the Dominions would have the shaping of their own future entirely in their own hands, went as near as could be expected of any Minister to intimating that Great Britain would in no case resist by force any decision to repudiate the supremacy of the Crown which is now our only link and the foundation of the common status of citizenship.

Why is it that the Irish Free State is still dissatisfied with the sovereignty and independence which it has now achieved? Simply because it wants the Ministers in London to grant independence to Ireland as a whole, including Ulster. Mr. De Valera proposes that a referendum shall be taken of all residents in both areas, the issue to be decided by a bare majority. As Northern Ireland wants nothing of the sort, and would even fight to resist it, that particular brand of "independence" would not make for freedom at all; it would be in fact very flagrant tyranny. The English reply is that the existing Act provides for reunion between North and South when both parties agree, and that it is for the South to work for that agreement. But as things are, that agreement could only be obtained by federation within the Empire; so we are back at deadlock.

It does seem to be the case that such a quaint compromise between sovereignty and alliance never even occurred to anyone in the Eighteenth Century as a possible system. The study of original documents which is in fashion to-day has revealed that the original Thirteen States did enjoy practical independence, though the form varied with each community; perhaps the most curious parallel is that the head and front of the resistance to control, Massachusetts, which still shows with pride several regimental standards captured at Bunker's Hill, had had complete independence both in legislation and administration for fifty years. The quarrel was entirely on a point of abstract principle. Stamp Duty and all other obnoxious duties had been repealed except a nominal duty on tea—usually evaded—which Lord North insisted on retaining to vindicate the prin-

Here
There
and
Everywhere.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

It has been remarked that if George III had been George V there would have been no Declaration of American Independence, which our American cousins are celebrating to-day, and in that case probably no America as we know it at the present time. Which is a solemn thought whichever way you look at it.

But one can only admire the sturdy independence of spirit of the forefathers of modern America in their implacable stand on principles and the high dedication of their hopes as a self-contained nation. The actual Declaration was a noble document, conceived in dignity and executed with restraint.

Nowadays, alas, such is the "memorable history" which the authors of "1066 And All That" so successfully geyed, the average British child's conception of American history is more or less confined to "No taxation without representation" and something else vaguely called a "Boston Tea Party." It is something of a pity that more is not known of one of the highlights of the history of a vigorous people, but perhaps it is just as well that we should forgive and forget all the stupid mistakes and blunders of policy that led to that great step being taken.

So we may without embarrassment add our congratulations to the Americans on this auspicious day, while expressing the hope that perhaps G.B.S.'s vision of "The Apple Cart" is still not entirely impossible.

Your Daily Smile!

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"
Robert: "No, sir, I'm listening."

On the Unlimited Express
"Did you see about the man who was riding on the sleeper?" The weather was very warm, and the window being open, he put one foot out of the window to get cooled off, and fell asleep. When he awoke in the morning he noticed his foot seemed heavy, and no wonder: there were three mail bags and a red lantern hanging onto it."

At All Costs
At last he had succeeded in gaining an interview with the eminent editor.
"I have a poem here advocating peace," he said heavily.
The editor picked it up.
"I suppose," he said, after a while, "that you yourself honestly and sincerely desire peace?"
"Most decidedly," said the poet.
"Then bring the poem," advised the editor smoothly.

No Good
When the pipe band of a certain regiment of Scots played for the first time on Church Square, Pretoria, a lady, listening to the band was asked what he thought of it.
After a few seconds' consideration he replied: "Plenty no good, boss. No beginning, no middle, no finish. All one like."

BLOWN INTO CAR

While William Dewell, aged about 60, of Princes-street, Deal, was cycling along Liver-pool-road, the wind, blew him across the road into the path of a car, which knocked him down. He was taken to hospital with severe head injuries.

While the Colonists should contribute to the cost of the British troops that defended the frontier. The actual revenue was almost nil.

We are coming to a new era of international regulation of trade, when gigantic trusts like those that sell oil and armaments to all the world will have to be brought under international control unless they are themselves to be allowed to control the Governments, as they often do now, to the extent sometimes of bringing them near to war. However it be realised, any such joint action will be in fact an infringement of the old doctrine of sovereignty, and all that one can say is that theories are made for men and not men for theories. Perhaps the currency question will be the first of the dangerous tangles to be unravelled.

ROOSEVELT'S BID
FOR LABOURTRADE UNIONS AND
THE N.R.A.GREAT CHANGE IN OUTLOOK
DISPLAYED

(By Anthony Winn)

Washington.
Many of President Roosevelt's critics and supporters believe that he is carrying through a revolution—the "Roosevelt Revolution," the New Deal is commonly called.

To an English observer, on the other hand, the President's long-term policy rather suggests a subconscious attempt to bring the institutions and society of the United States into line with Great Britain.

Because America was the dominant world power of the 1920's, Europe forgot her immaturity. It was easy to appreciate the fact that the country was run from New York, instead of Washington (as far as it was run at all), but less easy to realise that there was virtually no way of dealing with unemployment, with industrial disputes, or with the will of the American farmer to bleed his land until it crumbled into dust and whirled up into desolation.

Remedies for all these things Mr. Roosevelt has tried to improvise. They would normally be the work of two or three generations, and he has tried to cram them into three or four years. Yet there is little in these policies, so far, which could not be shown in actual achievement in England.

Right To Bargain

The kernel of the Labour policy is an attempt to disprove the theory that you cannot make men moral by legislation. It is contained in the notorious Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides "that employees shall have the right to organise and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Within the past seven months this clause has been violated 86 times. The National Labour Relations Board has been unable to enforce its decision in 52 of these cases. Labour and the board complained. Mr. Walter Lippmann commented acridly that you can enforce the right to organise, but not the right to bargain.

The Government had tried to incorporate into a system intended for "industrial self-regulation" a clause meaningless outside a Fascist or Communist State. They said, "We cannot order you to agree, but we can order you to want to agree."

Even before the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Department of Labour had little more power to enforce agreement between capital and labour than it had when Mr. Hoover was President. The department lacks power, but it is reaping a stiff harvest from the hopes sown when N.R.A. was started, for the workers have been encouraged to form and join unions.

Lack Of Interest

American labour before the depression had a traditional lack of interest in trade unions. The United States is the principal industrial country in the world, but stands sixteenth in the list of organised labour, because it does not occur to any "good" American that he has such a thing as a station in life—or in industry.

If Samuel Insull was a stenographer and James Farrell, president of United States Steel, a labourer, anything is open to a man, especially the sort of able man who might in Europe be a good union organiser. The capital-labour line is a narrow, faded chalk-streak, easily and frequently crossed.

In theory the workmen should now be properly represented in their dealings with employers, but there is a trap round every corner for the gallant Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. What sort of unions have they joined?

In 1933 the membership of the American Federation of Labour had fallen below 2,000,000, less than one-tenth of all those fully employed in the United States. Yet it was the only body with authority to speak for organised Labour, and it had always

been well in with the Department—too well in the dear dead days when everyone came to Washington thinking "What a city to plunder!"

The Trade Unions

The American Federation of Labour is still a conservative body, and still represents, for preference, the interests of skilled labour. It was, for instance, sceptical about the minimum wage, fearing that employers might prefer a saving on their higher wage-rates to a reduction of overhead or profits.

It now claims a membership of 5,650,000. Between June and October, 1933, alone, 700 charters were issued to new Federal unions, but even that only gives it the right to speak for at most one-fifth of the workers in America. Outside the American Federation of Labour stand both the non-affiliated and the company unions.

The non-affiliated unions are progressive; they claim at least 300,000 workers; and their importance exceeds their numerical strength because they represent the militant point of view. The American Federation of Labour is anything but militant. It described last year's general strike in San Francisco, which paralysed the Pacific Coast, as "having no national importance." But there are affiliated to it young workers who believe that these "High Tories" are playing the employers' game.

This rank and file movement believes in strikes, and is somewhat irresponsible. When the leaders of the rank and file steel workers came to Washington last year they were in general simple, truculent, and hard-drinking, without actually getting drunk.

Company Union

A measure of their simplicity was the belief that everything would be all right if they could walk into the White House and see the President. It is also a measure of Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity.

(Continued on Page 11)

GOLDEN JUBILEE
OF LOCAL NUNCelebrated At Italian
Convent

The Reverend Mother Teresa Martinoia (Superior), who celebrated the Golden Jubilee of her ordination yesterday, was the recipient of many messages, verbal and written, from well-wishers, present and former pupils, and other friends. In addition to a special entertainment provided by the English and Chinese students of the Italian Convent in the morning, a concert was given in the afternoon, attended by many prominent members of the Roman Catholic clergy and Mother Martinoia's friends.

His Excellency the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Valtorre, Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong, who was present in a short speech, proposed the Reverend Mother's health, which was enthusiastically honoured by the assembled company.

A special High Mass in honour of the occasion was also held this morning, attended by representatives of all the Roman Catholic institutions in the Colony.

POLAR BEARS DYING OUT
IN ARCTIC

Prof. Mantzfel, Moscow zoologist, calls attention in the Soviet press to the fact that Polar bears are dying out in one part of the Arctic, the explanation for this being that Soviet Russian expeditions have arranged numerous "ice-bear hunts" in this zone. Prof. Mantzfel pleads that ice-bears should be spared and hopes that, in future, it will be possible to reserve bigger Arctic regions as a kind of "Polar game preserve" for Polar Animals.

WEST RIVER FLOODS AT WUCHOW CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE TO CROPS

FURTHER VISITATIONS FEARED BY SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Wuchow, July 1.

After having reached the level of 62 feet above normal, the waters of the West River have been falling rapidly during the last few days and slowly but surely the business houses along the principal streets of Wuchow are resuming business.

With the dropping of the river tons of earth and slime were left behind in the streets of the city, but the sanitary department immediately set to work scraping the streets and washing them down with water.

Rickshaws, which had been supplanted by sampans during the flood days, are again plying their trade along the principal thoroughfares, which just a week ago were under water, and in some places reached the second storeys of the houses. In order to cope with flood conditions, every business house in the affected areas built iron ladders and platforms which reach from the street up to the second storeys of the buildings. In this way customers, arriving in their sampans, climb the ladders outside the buildings and transact their business in the upper storeys of the business establishments.

When the flood was at its height, the current became so strong that some floating houseboats, including one large flowerboat, were washed away from their moorings, and only the quick work of steam tugs saved them from destruction. These houseboats are large structures, some of them two and three storeys high. The Fu River at Wuchow is lined with many of these crafts, most of them flowerboats, which house hundreds of occupants and make up the night life of the city.

The flood this year did considerable damage, especially in the villages and fields below Wuchow. In some places whole villages were under water, the occupants having to flee for their lives. The water apparently rose at such a rapid rate that the people could not cope with the situation. At Sam Shui, the farmers built dykes, using bags of earth, poles, and ropes, but even in spite of these hasty precautions, thousands of dollars' worth of crops were destroyed. However, the emergency measures taken by the farmers saved vast areas of land which otherwise would have been under water.

RAIL SERVICE INTERRUPTED
The Sam Shui-Canton Railway was forced to discontinue its services for one day, but hasty repairs were made and the trains resumed their services. The Hong Kong steamers did not stop running, although in the course of the trip upstream from Hong Kong to Wuchow most of them fell behind schedule, owing to the swift current, which was estimated at one time to be about five knots. In spite of the dangers involved in the flood waters, with all navigation points washed away and submerged islands, the Hong Kong steamers managed the trip from Wuchow to Hong Kong safely.

H.M.S. Robin took advantage of the high water to make the trip to Liuchow, and returned to Wuchow at the end of last week. It is very rarely that the waters of the West and Liu Rivers reach such a high level, that the gunboats may make this hazardous trip on the inland waterway.

SUPERSTITIOUS FEARS
In spite of the fact that the waters are rapidly returning to normal, the people are convinced that Kwangsi and Kwangtung will be visited by a great flood this year; and inasmuch as the water only reached the height of 62 feet above normal, this year, they expect that the flood is still coming, and that before long the rivers will swell and deluge the affected areas.

They base their conclusions on two "signs." Firstly, that the water is "heavy," a sign that always precedes a flood of great magnitude. In former years, when the great floods came, the water was "heavy," and therefore the prophets have it that this year will be a "big flood."

Another sign is that Kwangsi has been visited by a flood every decade. Once in 1902, next in 1915, next in 1924, and now, they prophesy that 1935 will see the greatest flood yet. The highest peak reached by the flood has been 73 feet above normal, and 72 feet was the next highest. This year 62 feet was the highest point, so they claim that this

EX-KING SUED

Premature Rumours of Greek Restoration

—CHINA MAIL—SPECIAL

Bucharest, To-day.

The rumours of a reconciliation between ex-King George of Greece and his wife Elizabeth, which probably arose in view of the possibility of the restoration of the Greek monarchy at no distant date, seem to have been somewhat premature.

The ex-King has now received a summons from the Bucharest Court of Appeal to answer the divorce suit brought by his wife, who is a sister of King Carol. The summons also contains a paragraph to the effect that in case of the defendant's non-appearance judgment will be pronounced in absentia.—Trans-Ocean Service.

The R.M.S. Empress of Canada will leave Vancouver next Saturday morning and is due here on Friday, August 2.

To-day's Short Story

The Bagshotte Mystery

By W. A.
Sweeney

THE light from the luxurious electric fire fell softly on the features of Sir George Bagshotte as he lay back in a luxurious armchair, his mouth open, staring at the ceiling.

It was after dinner, that sacred hour which the husband and wife had to themselves.

Lady Bagshotte put down her copy of Serge Batzminoff's book and regarded her husband. Serge Batzminoff had given her this inscribed copy the day after he had dined with the Bagshottes.

"What are you thinking of, George?" she inquired.

"Nothing," said Sir George, immediately.

"When anyone is asked what they are thinking of and they say 'nothing' they are invariably lying," pronounced Lady Bagshotte, still regarding him thoughtfully, "and they have something on their conscience."

"Did you get that out of Rata's

book?" asked Sir George, still staring at the ceiling. The literary Slav had not impressed the knight favourably.

"It has become a habit with you, of late, I notice, to sit and stare at the ceiling for hours."

"Is it wrong to look at the ceiling?"

"No, but I have my own ideas," said Lady Bagshotte mysteriously.

Woman-like, she kept half the pack of cards up her sleeve. There was more in it than Sir George's sitting and staring at the ceiling. There was the Affair of the

TO-MORROW'S STORY

To-morrow's story will be "Absent-Minded," by Luigi Pirandello.

Mysterious Absences. For some weeks past, instead of lying down after lunch, he had departed daily for his club. His club was one of the institutions Lady Bagshotte encouraged, but there seemed something unnatural in a man going to his club every day immediately after lunch and staying there till he was late for dinner. Moreover, on two occasions she had telephoned the club and he was not there.

She resumed "The Soul of an Excite," though her mind was not on it.

It was a symptom in Lady Bagshotte, one of many, like one spot in a rash. Having what her husband called square-toed furniture, designed by dreamy geniuses with a money sense that ranked them with a Chancellor of the Exchequer, was another. Late in life Lady Bagshotte had planked her money on the highbrows.

Some instinct told her that doubtless could buy the long-haired, dark-eyed pensive ones, the standard-bearers of artistic reform, and the lads to have to dinner when you wanted to bait your invitation hook for people like Lady Muriel Stagger and the Hon. Phyllis Bangham. She was right. They trotted to her dinners like thoroughbred hungry hounds trotting to their mashes and told her what they had written last and what was wrong with the decoration of her house.

Sir George took his eyes from the ceiling at last and arose and left the room. He wandered along to the library, switched on the light, slipped down in an armchair, and lit a cigar.

It was a room many another man would have given much to possess, with its walls lined with books in rare bindings, but Sir George had as much interest in them as an Alsatian wolfhound. He arose and regarded them bitterly through cigar-smoke. Not a book he could read.

"I don't want to think of how much they cost her," he muttered. His wife was responsible for the library. He sat down again and gazed gloomily at the electric fire, his fat hands crossed on the base of his shirt front. A deep sigh climbed up from behind where his hands crossed.

Many years before he and Lady Bagshotte had lived in a room and kitchen in Hackney. They both dropped their stiches in those days with the happy carelessness with which they dropped crumbs on the kitchen floor. On Sunday evenings they went for a walk and, before going home, had a bottle of stout in the King's Head together. In the seclusion of his home, in those dear days, Mr. Bagshotte smoked a clay pipe because as a boy he had learned that clay pipes are cool smoking and, when well seasoned, are treasures to be handled reverently.

Then came the job in the safety-pin business and the tip he got later about safety-pins in France and Belgium.

Sir George shook his head at the library fire, and what that head-shake meant you couldn't tell.

Work, work, and more work. Then the war. Safety-pins. Masses of money at last. Creditable, no doubt, due entirely to concentration on business and hard labour. Then a lightning-bolt.

"And now," he said, heaving himself out of the armchair and glancing around balefully. "I'm lying in a institution and the matron of the head wardens is my wife."

(Continued on Page 10)

JULY FOURTH CELEBRATED IN H. K.

(Continued from Page 1)

world to judge by the many fan letters received since his radio talk in May.

"I have no intention of talking much of your time. Over a century and a half ago Mother England stirred up a lot of trouble when she interfered with Americans who wanted mere tea. I hate to think of what might happen to me on this hot day if I should keep you long from drinks with more sparkle and kick."

"Yet the thirstier you become the more easily you can relive history and sympathize with the American Revolutionists and with those British soldiers, who, conspicuous as targets, panted up Bunker Hill under a broiling summer sun in hot, fiery red coats—and, I suspect, red flannels."

AID ALWAYS THERE
"England has always been regarded as our Mother from the days when the infant daughter Virginia of colonial days first smoked a pipe of Indian tobacco until long after Daughter America started out on her own. England has long since forgotten about that tea and that quarrel in 1812 over America's sailor boy friends. Now she most cordially helps celebrate this day when America set up independent housekeeping. America may not be interested when England amuses herself with ordinary neighbourhood squabbles, but she has proved her family loyalty when England wished help in time of serious need."

"Canada and America are so friendly that they live side by side, without a fence, much less a gun, between them for thousands of miles."

"In a world of unrest and suspicion the English-speaking peoples stand out as examples of trust and friendship. There may be differences of opinion, but no causes for fear. Without suspicion the building of navies becomes a mere game, and currency and trade wars become friendly battles of wits."

GREAT SCOTCH PLOT
"Many of the so-called dark plots in Europe are products of the imagination. They remind me of the Great Scotch Plot to depopulate and conquer the United States. Have you heard that by means of the Scotch game of golf Scotland is insidiously inducing Americans to do away with all our cow pastures? Thus she will cut off the milk supply of our babies. Not content with starving our infants is not the real flood, but that the flood is yet to come. Preparations are being taken and the people are apprehensive."

The Kwangtung military officials are taking advantage of the existing flood conditions to transport their armies from Kwangsi to Kwangtung, and every boat from the interior brings its proportion of soldiers, passengers, who are packed in boats, and occupy every conceivable nook and cranny. Some of the boats carry over 100 soldiers, besides the ordinary passenger list, cargo, and luggage.

ferences to Scotland. Sir Atholl continued: "I didn't know that our industries were given so Machiavellian a guide, but there is one thing at least for which we can take credit; it must be remembered that if we did take tea from your country in 1776, we made ample amends by replacing it with whisky!"

The Chief Justice went on to say that the American and British peoples had an inheritance in a common English language and an equally great inheritance in a common law system. "As long as the relations between the two countries remain as they now are, there will be nothing to fear," he added.

In concluding, Sir Atholl said, "I ask you, with all sincerity, and with every pleasure, to rise and join in drinking the toast of the President of the United States."

GUESTS INVITED
The following was the list of guests invited to the Fourth of July Celebration:

His Honour Sir A. D. A. MacGregor, Kt., and Lady MacGregor, The Right Reverend E. O. Hall, Comptroller C. G. Sedgwick, R.N., and Mrs. Sedgwick, The Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, C.M.G., and Mrs. Trautman, The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., The Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith and Mrs. Smith, The Hon. Mr. Edwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, The Hon. Sir Shoo-son Chow, Kt., L.L.D., The Hon. Sir W. E. L. Shenton, Kt., and Lady Shenton, The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and Mrs. Kotewall, His Honour Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell, and Mrs. Lindell, The Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, The Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., and Mrs. Hole, The Hon. Dr. W. R. A. Moore and Mrs. Moore, The Hon. Mr. M. J. Breen, Sir W. W. Hornell, Kt., C.L.E., L.L.D., Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bingham, Mr. W. Scheld, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. C. G. Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. H. Lang, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. L. Dowbiggin, O.B.E., and Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. H. 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MAYEBASHI MARU Sunday, 28th July
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INAKO MARU Friday, 23rd Aug.

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BENGAL MARU Monday, 15th July
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† Argon Maru Direct call at Persian Gulf Ports.

† On the 10th July

For Further Particulars Please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Telephone 28061

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Continued from Page 6)

"Grains: White black rust fears are present, we would buy wheat and corn on setbacks and take trading profits. Total sales: Wheat: 33,446,000 bushels. Corn: 9,718,000 bushels.

"Cotton: There was some further speculative buying, concentrated largely in October cotton. We would advise caution, against buying on bulges. The average private estimates of the acreage indicates 29,200,000 acres.

"Rubber: The market is continuously improving. The ratio of consumption against primary shipments warrants accumulation of holdings. Total sales: 80 lots.

"Flash: All American markets will remain closed on July 4 (Independence Day).

"Average daily production of petroleum for the week ending June 29 was estimated at 2,690,000 barrels, compared with 2,728,000 barrels the previous week.

"The Edison Electric Institute estimates weekly electricity production at 1,772,000,000 kwh., an increase of 5 per cent. from the corresponding period of last year."

Latest Quotations

The following quotations were received by Reuters:

	Prev. To-day's	close	close
N.Y./London	4.93 1/2	4.94 1/2	
N.Y. Cotton Oct.	11.70	11.80	
N.Y. Rubber Sept.	12.47	12.42	
Chicago Wheat Sept.	87	86 1/2	
Chicago Corn Sept.	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Montreal Silver Dec.	71.30	71.00	
Silver Official	69 1/2	69 1/2	

	Prev. To-day's	close	close
20 Industrials	113.69	118.51	12 up
20 Rails	82.58	82.57	01 up
20 Utilities	22.30	22.58	28 up
40 Bonds	96.96	97.01	05 up
11 Commodity			
Index	56.39	56.29	10 off
Business Done	—	—	720,000 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Latest Quotations

The following quotations were received by Reuters:

	Last	July 4	close
N.Y./London	4.93 1/2	4.93 1/2	4.93 1/2
N.Y. Cotton	11.70	11.68	11.67
N.Y. Rubber	12.47	12.59	12.59
C. Wheat	87	87 1/2	87 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
C. Corn Sept.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Dec.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

STOCKS:

Amer. Smelting 41 1/4 40 1/4 40 1/4
Con. Gas N.Y. 25 1/4 26 1/4 26 1/4

Else. Bond & Share 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4
General Motors 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2

Int. Tel. & Tel. 9 1/2 10 10
Loew's Inc. 41 1/4 41 1/4 41 1/4

Montgomery Ward 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
N.Y. Central 16 1/4 16 1/4 16 1/4

Standard Oil N.J. 47 1/4 47 1/4 47 1/4
U.S. Steel 33 1/4 33 1/4 33 1/4

IRREGULAR STAMP RECEIPTS

Two Chinese Fined

MAGISTRATE'S THREAT OF LARGER PENALTIES

Ng Lung Wai, of 150 Peiho Street, second floor, and Chin Sze-ming, of 21 Robinson Road were charged before Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having issued irregular stamp receipts.

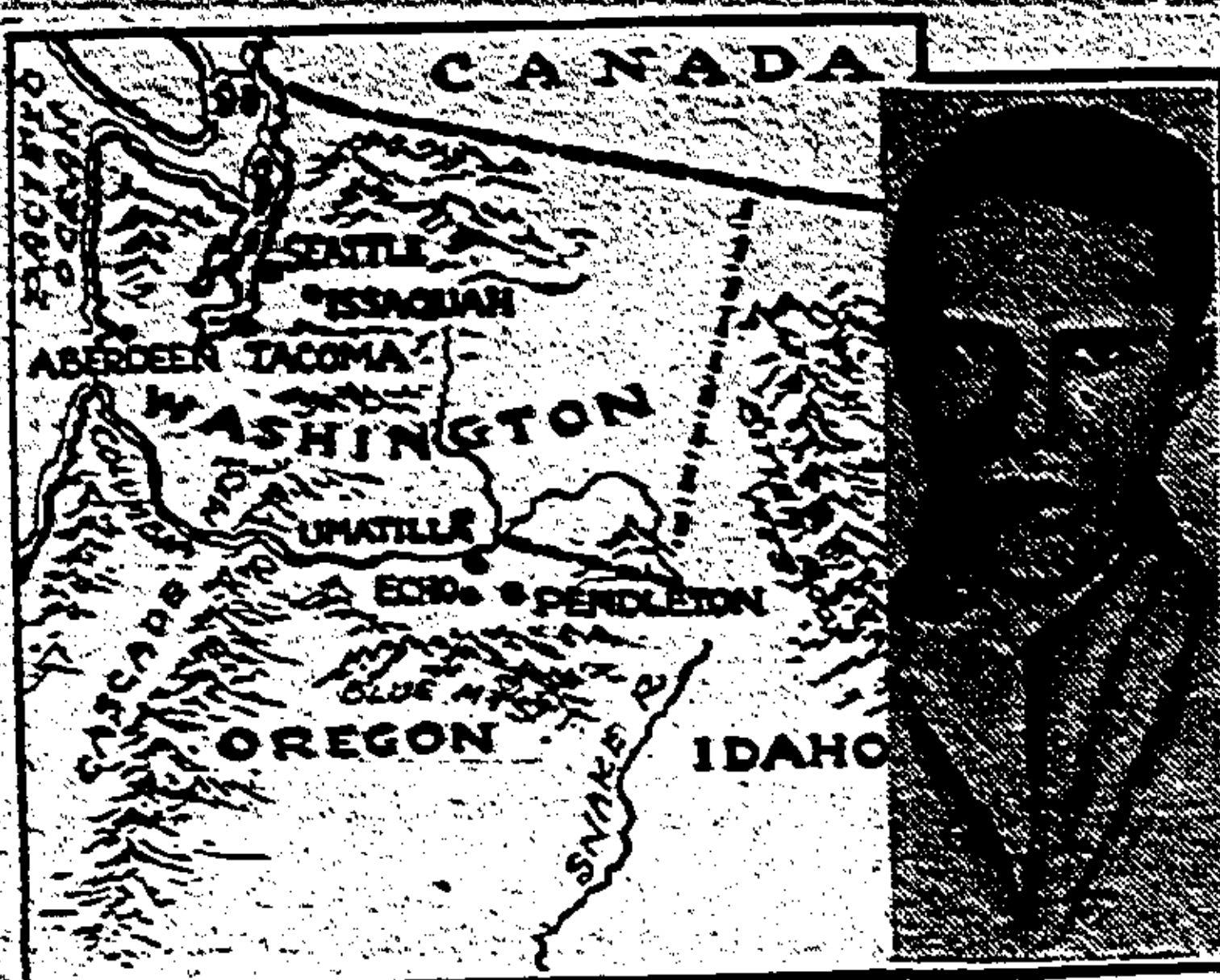
Ng Lung-wai was fined \$5 for issuing an inadequate stamp receipt, while a total fine of \$20 was imposed on Chin Sze-ming, for issuing two inadequate receipts of \$22 each.

Sergeant Whitcroft, attached to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution in both cases, and told His Worship that the Hon. Colonial Treasurer asked for a heavy penalty.

His Worship remarked that in future the fine would be increased.

LOCAL HEALTH REPORT

Eight cases of enteric fever and two deaths, three cases and one death from diphtheria, and three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported in the Colony during the 24 hours ended Saturday last, while 64 deaths from tuberculosis were also notified in the same period. In the 24 hours ended Tuesday, one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported.



Oregon's Red Lands were combed by police forces last month for the hiding-places of the kidnapers who exchanged George Weyerhaeuser for \$20,000 in easily identifiable bills, with Alvin Karpis (r.), now ranking as Public Enemy No. 1 in America, as the chief quarry.

The Bagshotte Mystery

(Continued from Page 9.)

He put his head in the drawing-room.

"I'm going to bed, dear."

"I shall read a little longer," said Lady Bagshotte.

"Good-night," said Sir George, and went to bed.

Lady Bagshotte put down "The Soul of an Excite." For the moment she was more interested in the soul of her husband. There were the matters of the long silences and the affair of the alleged visits to the club. In the old days she would have confronted him openly with these mysteries, but the well-bred people in the books she read nowadays controlled their emotions and avoided scenes. Had not Lady Cynthia in "Daffodils in December" merely said, "It is time to dress for dinner, Harold," when she found her husband (who was removed to an asylum that night) leaning over the front garden gate-naked?

"There are agencies," murmured Lady Bagshotte, rising suddenly and making for a directory in the library.

A few days later she was sitting in the office of a certain Mr. Rubble, private inquiry agent. Listening to him in his accustomed role.

"I have made all the necessary inquiries, Lady Bagshotte," he said, sucking in his lips, "and we have established where your husband goes in the afternoons. We have not yet been able to penetrate the premises."

"Nobody asked you to," interrupted Lady Bagshotte, impatiently. "Where does he go, anyway?"

"He goes to a certain address in Bayswater and stays there till seven o'clock. Moreover, he has been seen—"

"The address?" demanded Lady Bagshotte, rising.

Mr. Rubble gave her the necessary instructions and she departed without another word, feeling rather faint.

An address in Bayswater: Bagshotte, at his age!

The taxi stopped at last before a common-looking tenement building. Yes, here was the tobacco-nist's private inquiry agent had described.

Her heart was beating faster than the Mayfair novelists laid down as fitting. She knocked, and then she turned the handle, and to her surprise was able to walk in.

She found herself in a small room furnished with a table, an armchair, a strip of carpet, and a stove. On the table lay a pile of books, several clay pipes, and an empty tobacco tin. A pair of felt slippers were under the table, and used matches lay here and there.

There was an overpowering odour of stale tobacco smoke, and empty stout bottles were stacked in a corner.

Lady Bagshotte took in this scene of squalor with horrified amazement. Suddenly she caught her breath and started forward to seize, with a shaking hand, something that stood on the table. It was a photograph in an aluminium frame of a girl of about 23, dressed in a cheap cotton frock, and smiling out at the world. She studied the photograph for a long time, and then continued her inspection of the room. Untidiness and disorder everywhere. She shuddered. And those books—what were they? She picked them up and read their title with horror.

"The Mystery of the Empty Coffin," "The Killer of Women," "The Bloodstained Pearls," "The Midnight Murder." She glanced through "The Mystery of the

Empty Coffin," and then sat down to wait for her husband.

About 20 minutes later he came in, carrying tins of tobacco and more books. She had her back to him, and he stopped dead at the door when he saw her.

"Selina," he said shakily. "What are you doing here?"

There was no answer.

"Let me explain," he began. "I had to do something. That house—"

"So you're back at last," she said, putting down her book with a sigh. "Get a taxi and bring all those things home—except the empty stout bottles, of course. I'll arrange a room for you in the house. My!" she added, looking round wistfully, "I should like to give this place a real good clean-up. George, dear, I was hoping that photo of me was lost years ago."

"No fear," granted Sir George. "It's the bet of you I've got. Did you see this, Selina?" He held up a cheap clock which stood on the mantelpiece. "The first clock we had when we were married—and it still goes!" He put it down again and looked anxiously at her as she thrust "The Mystery of the Empty Coffin" into her handbag.

"What are you doing with that book? I haven't finished it yet."

Lady Bagshotte snapped the clasp of her handbag. "Neither have I, dear. You can have it afterward."

(The End.)

HIS OWN AFFAIR

Sheriff Finds Himself Guilty: Fined £20

New York.

Sheriff B. Monto, of Sullivan County, Charenton, issued a warrant against himself for driving a car when under the influence of drink.

He tried the case himself, found himself guilty, and imposed a fine of £20.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

(Flotte Rimite Lloyd Triestino, Marittima Italiana E. Sitar)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of Consignees concerned.

In the case of dutiable cargo, consignees are requested to inform the Imports & Exports Office that they have such goods for examination.

No-Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Queen's Building, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1935.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNOUNCE 1936 SAILINGS

	Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Manila	Victoria	Van-couver
	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
E/Japan	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Feb. 1	
E/Asia	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	Feb. 15	
E/Canada	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 1	
E/Russia	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	
E/Japan	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 19	Mar. 24	
E/Asia	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	April 6	
E/Canada	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 22	
E/Russia	Apr. 17	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 4	
E/Japan	May 1	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 14	May 19	
E/Asia	May 15	May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23	June 1	
E/Canada	May 29	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 12	June 17	
E/Russia	June 12	June 14	June 16	June 18	June 20	June 29	
E/Japan	June 26	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 9	July 14	
E/Asia	July 10	July 12	July 14	July 16	July 18	July 27	
E/Canada	July 24	July 26	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	Aug. 12	
E/Russia	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 24	
E/Japan	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 3	Sept. 8	

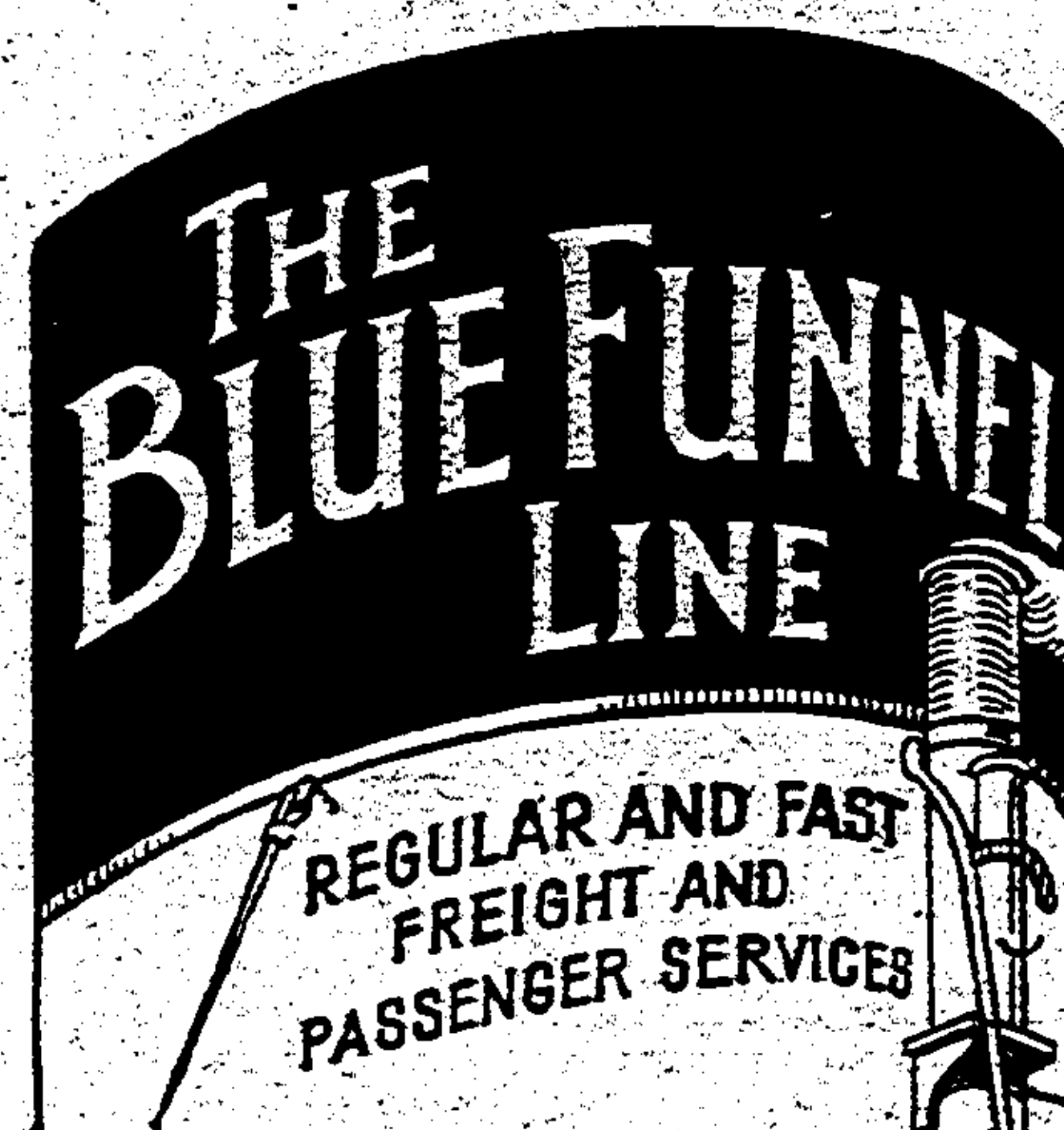
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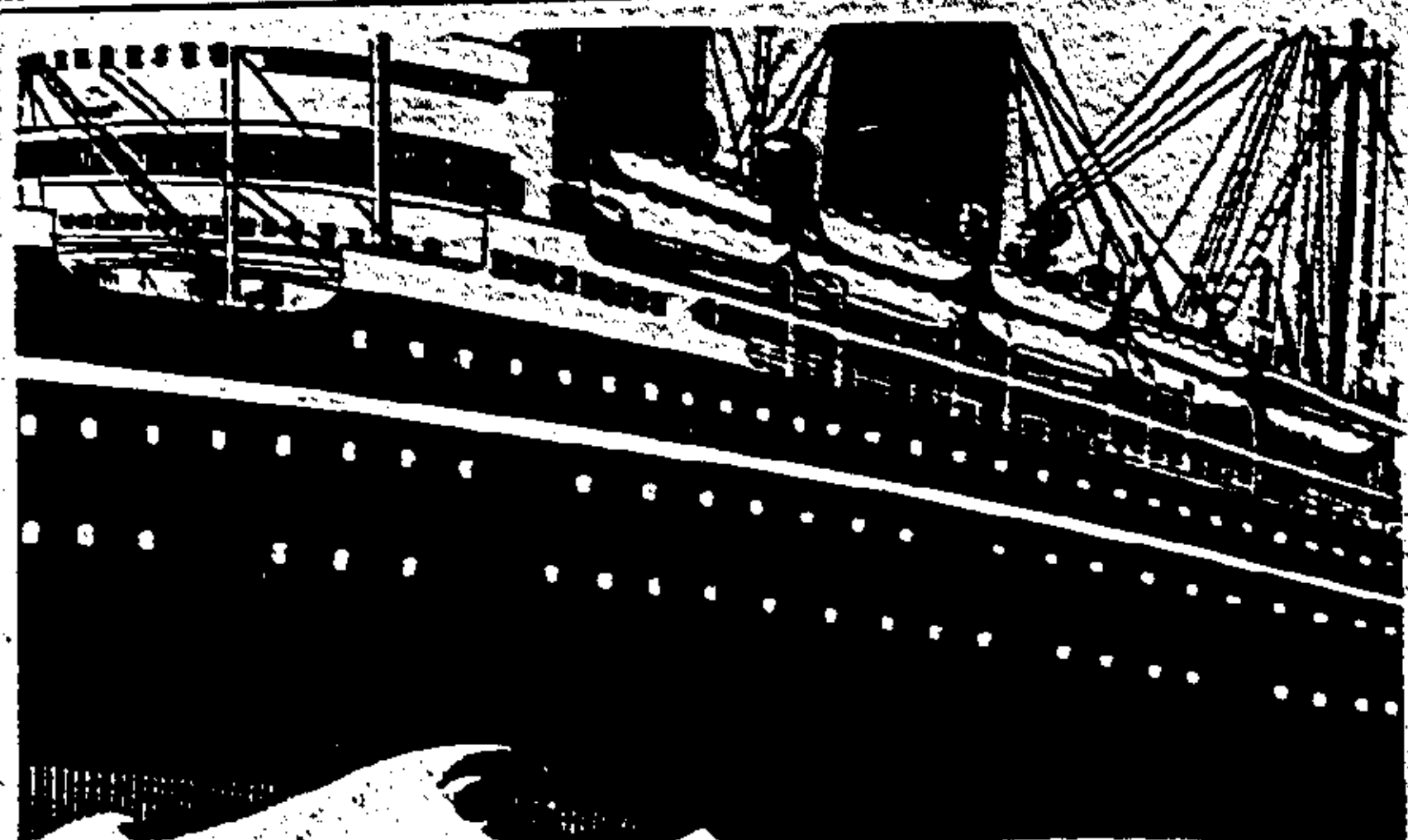
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TAIPING	9	July	19	July	22	July	7	Aug.
CHANGTE	9	Aug.	19	Aug.	23	Aug.	8	Sept.
TAIPING	16	Sept.	17	Sept.	24	Sept.	6	Oct.



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* P. & O. SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
1935.			
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BANGALORE	6,000	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	27th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KAISER-I-HIND	11,000	10th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BHUTAN	6,000	17th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANCHI	17,000	24th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BEHAR	6,000	31st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
NALDERA	15,000	7th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	6,000	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull.
RANPURA	17,000	21st Sept.	Marseilles & London.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	5th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London.
*BURDWAN	6,000	12th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Hull.
CHITRAL	15,000	19th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
CATHAY	15,000	2nd Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

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* BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
1935.			
SIRDHANA	8,000	5th July	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
TAKADA	7,000	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
SANTHIA	10,000	2nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
TALMA	8,000	15th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
	10,000	30th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

* Calls Port Swettenham

* EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (S.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
1935.			
NANKIN	7,000	5th July	Manila, Roshan, Brisbane, Sydney
NELLORE	7,000	11 a.m.	Melbourne & Hobart.
TANDA	7,000	2nd Aug.	Melbourne & Hobart.
	7,000	31st Aug.	Melbourne & Hobart.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

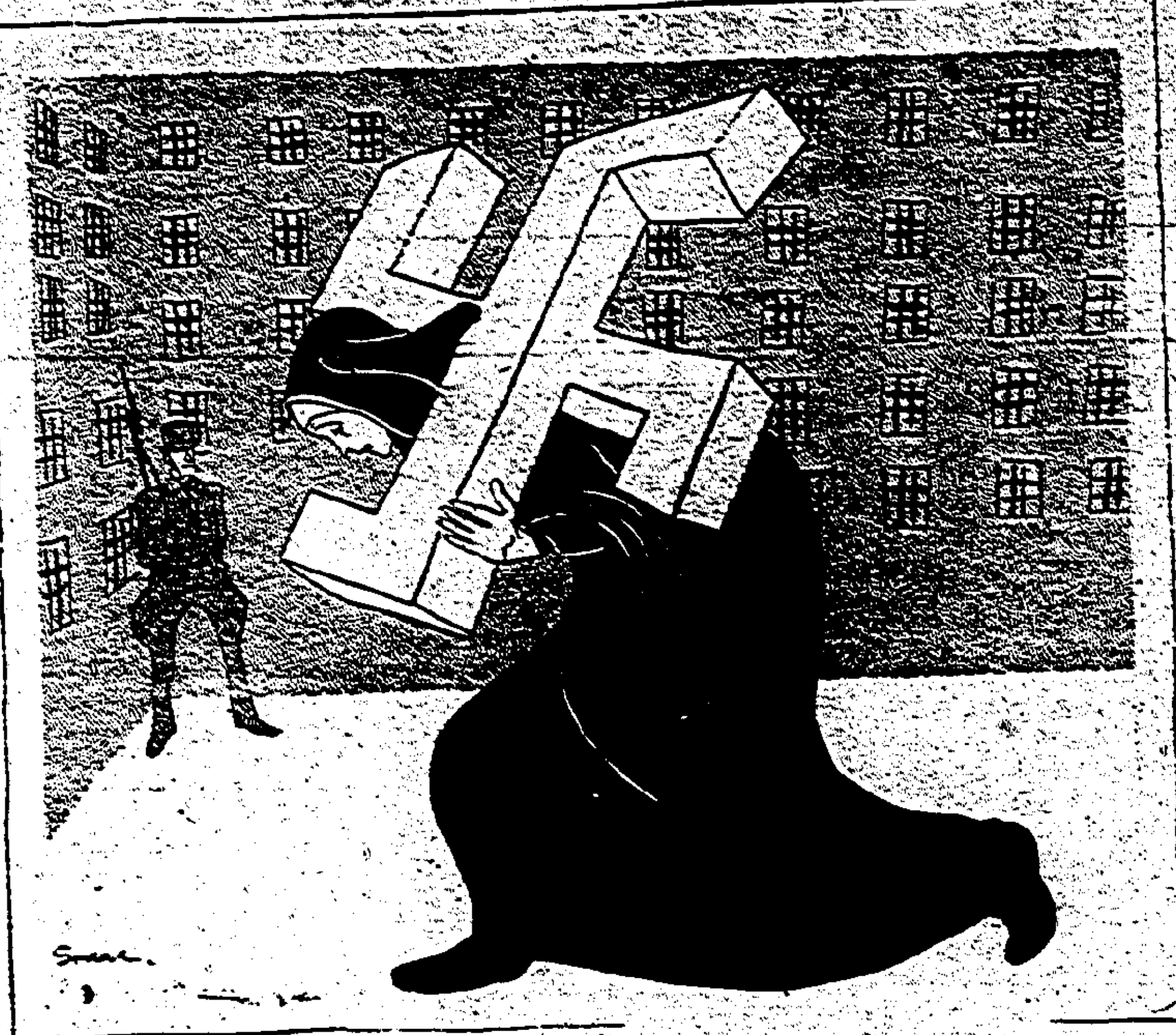
S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
1935.			
NELLORE	7,000	4th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*BHUTAN	6,000	10th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	11th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KAISER-I-HIND	11,000	11th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BEHAR	6,000	24th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	17,000	25th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
SANTHIA	8,000	25th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TANDA	7,000	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

ALL DATES are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Punks Louvre System. Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Parcels measuring not more than 5 cu. ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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The German cartoonist, Godel, now in the United States, interprets the action of the Nazi Government in imprisoning a sister of a German Catholic order.

INTER-AMERICAN AIR LINKS TO BE EXPLORED

(Continued from Page 7)

Great U.S. Interest
That the United States Government should be interested in the Buenos Aires conference needs little explanation. The active efforts being made by the Department of State to increase trade with the southern nations, and the equally active measures taken by the European nations and Japan to gather this trade for themselves, caused Washington to delegate 14 Americans to be on hand during the discussions in the Argentine capital. All in all there are more than 100 delegates representing the 21 republics.

Revising Trade
During the last year comment has gone the rounds as it marked falling off in inter-American trade. Emphasis has been placed upon Latin America's negotiations with Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and Japan. The point has been set up time and again that the vast inter-American commerce of a few years ago (\$2,500,000,000) can never be revived because of unwillingness on the part of the United States to meet Latin-American requirements.

In other words, northern manufacturers did not favour long-time credits; nor were they willing to absorb the amount of raw materials necessary to provide the southern agriculturists with money to buy the machinery required to operate the fields.

Business Increase
To some measure these contentions have, and are being, disproved. Trade figures on inter-American business during 1934 reveal a marked increase; in fact, they show a steadily mounting commerce nearing \$1,000,000,000. And they likewise show that the European countries and Japan are not making the commercial inroads into Latin America that pessimistic northern observers would have their hearers believe. For this reason, if for no other, Washington's active participation in the Buenos Aires conference is readily understood.

Cinema Notes

(Continued from Page 7)

"HI NELLIE"—ORIENTAL THEATRE

Paul Muni, one of the most famous names, both on the American stage and screen, comes to the Oriental Theatre to-day is the role of an editor who is de-throned and relegated to the "Heart Throbs" column because he declined to print a story against a man until he was positive of the facts.

How he fights back to his former position and proves that he was right in not printing the story, together with the humour of Glenda Farrell and other well-known comedians, makes this a picture which should not be missed.

ROOSEVELT'S BID FOR LABOUR

(Continued from Page 8.)

The other side of this irregular triangle is the company union. The company union is misrepresented by its enemies as a paternal despotism, sometimes benevolent, sometimes not, but always a device for inside-tracking the will of the workmen to form their own unions. Henry Ford and Bata of Czechoslovakia, with their personal faults and virtues, would be the archetypes of this kind of paternal despot.

But many company unions are preferred by the members to independence or to an American Federation of Labour affiliation, because their hopes of a good wage lie in the prosperity of the particular company for which they work. This is bad "proletarian solidarity," but good horse-sense for a man with a family to support. Such men do not believe in the craft unions, which are the American Federation of Labour's most usual offspring.

In the General Electric Company's union both sides benefit by the prosperity of the company, and labour has a say in policy. Steel, the basic American industry, has never been unionised. When the rank and file of the Weirton Steel Company threatened to strike, a pool showed that 95 per cent of the workers stood by the company union.

The parallel to the popular company union is the unpopular American Federation of Labour Union, an unpopularity due to racketeering, corruption, and brutality. The most common variety of this, now prohibited in theory by an Act of 1933, is what is termed the "kick-back."

This works as follows: A worker, hired for a job which has, either by agreement or statute, a set wage-scale, goes to the bookkeeper at the end of the week, expecting to be paid in accordance with that scale. But he is then told to "kick-back" part of his wages to a foreman, bookkeeper, or other minor official. The local union agent is aware of this, and often does more than condone it by seeing that anyone who complains is thrown out of the union.

This is an outline of the chaos which the administration is trying to reduce to order. One result has been a sharp increase in the number of strikes.

Striking States

New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are the striking States; the striking industries are clothing, textiles and mining. In each of these nearly four million "man-days" were lost in 1933. In no other industry was the figure near one million.

The Government has invited the workers to join unions, and thereby encouraged strikes; in 1933 the percentage of strikes called to force employers to recognise unions rose from 16 to 23. To cope with the increase it has set up new conciliation services.

AMERICA TO AUSTRALIA LINE PLANNED

(Continued from Page 7.)

Heavy Subsidy Required
Martin last week, discomfited the likelihood of early establishment of such a line to Australia, saying it would actually be less difficult to fly than the Philippine-China project of Pan American Airways but that financial inducements at present were insufficient.

He said such a line would have to be heavily subsidised and that there was no immediate prospect for such a subsidy from the Government. The House has just approved a \$1,000,000 air-mail outlay for the California-China line however, and the Senate is expected to concur—Associated Press.

AIR TRAIL ON HUDSON RETRACED

(Continued from Page 7.)

Douglas Plane Used
According to newspaper accounts of that day telling of the hazards of that trip, "the flight was made through a territory presenting a great variety of perils—far greater than any other stretch that aviators have tried."

For the record-seeking hop, a Douglas transport plane capable of more than 200 miles an hour used under the sponsorship of the New York World-Telegram. It was equipped with two 715-horsepower Curtiss-Wright engines. The pilot was Dean C. Smith, holder of the Harmon award for air-line pilots in the United States for 1934.

fail to avert or end the strike they go on to the next town. The service is opportunistic and empirical. It is now supplemented by the National Labour Relations Board, the Textile, Steel and Longshoremen's Boards.

Although the Department failed to prevent the battle of Toledo and San Francisco, it has stopped many other disputes. A few weeks ago Miss Perkins herself, when other methods had failed, averted a strike among the tyre-workers in Akron, Ohio.

Cutting Out Graft

It would be unjust to omit two positive achievements:

1. 600,000 fewer children are working.

2. The major operation of cutting graft out of the Department of Labour and its satellites has begun.

It would be optimistic to assume that graft will not come back with some "new gang," but Mr. Roosevelt created a precedent when he made Miss Perkins Secretary. He broke a tradition that the Secretary of Labour must be approved by labour before nomination.

Only someone who had lived from the England of Lord North to the England of the Reform Bill would be able fully to appreciate how great a work it is to do this defence of graft may be.

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COMMITTEE STAGE OF INDIA BILL

Proposal To Create Upper Chamber

AMENDMENT TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION

London, To-day.

The House of Lords yesterday continued the committee stage of the India Bill and at the close of the discussion of an amendment moved by Lord Linlithgow to change the method of election of certain members of the proposed Chamber so far as Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and Jains are concerned, he was prepared to accept the principle of an Upper Chamber at the centre, elected on the lines of the present Council of State; that was to say, an Upper Chamber so far as Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs were concerned, special arrangements would have to be made for smaller communities to consist of members elected directly by electors with high property qualification.

He wanted to lay great stress on that. He suggested an electorate four or five times as large as the existing electorate for the Council of State, say about 100,000. An opportunity to discuss the proposed scheme will be given at a later stage—British Wireless Service.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES

Two Confirmed

Fusilier Herbert George Crier of the Royal Welch Fusiliers who was recently court-martialled for volunteering for the Guard Room, was sentenced to 14 days' detention by the Court.

MR. HU HAN-MIN

Reception In Venice Reported

MET BY PROMINENT CHINESE

Canton, To-day.
The Southwest Political Council received a telegram on Tuesday from a companion of Mr. Hu Han-min, who went abroad last month for health reasons, stating that "Mr. Hu has arrived in Venice."

He was met by a number of Chinese personages, among whom were Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, Mr. Liu Wen-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Italy, and representatives of the Kuomintang Branch in Paris, who had come to Venice to meet him—Central Press.

TREATED KINDLY BY NATIVES

(Continued from Page 7)

Messages Taken
Mr. Roche said that when he left the native village, Mr. Redfern begged him to take a message to his father, Dr. Carl Redfern of Washington, D. C., and his wife, Gertrude, whose whereabouts he said he did not know. (Mrs. Paul Redfern, informed of Mr. Roche's narrative in Cleveland, Ohio, said she hoped it had "more truth in it than others we have received in the last few years.")

The sentence was confirmed by Brigadier-General Seth Smith, D.S.O.
Sentence of 42 days' detention passed on Corporal E. R. A. Barry, E. A., at a recent Court Martial was also confirmed.

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The China Mail

NINETY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935



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Joan Crawford, Clark Gable
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IN

"FORSAKING ALL OTHERS"

with
Charles Butterworth
A MGM PICTURE

BUTTERFLY CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

RUSSIAN WELCOME
When interviewed by a China Mail representative in her room at the Gloucester Hotel, Miss Wu spoke with enthusiasm of her tour. The first part of her journey took her across Russia to Moscow, where an exhibition of Chinese motion pictures was in progress. Included in her party was the famous Chinese female impersonator, Mei Lan-fang, who was the only one of their group to accept the proffered invitation of appearing on the stage in Moscow. Although the Russian people gave the Chinese artists a rousing welcome it was Miss Wu's impression that they did not fully understand the exact meaning of the performance.

Continuing her tour, Miss Wu eventually arrived in London, where she paid visits to some of the best known British film studios and met many popular actors and actresses. Included among the latter was Miss Anna May Wong. Asked if she ever intended following the lines of Miss Wong and appearing in British pictures in the type of role favoured by her, Miss Wu shook her head vigorously. Miss Wong, she explained, did not meet with approval in China because nearly every role she portrayed was in some way derogatory to the Chinese. Her portrayal of the Chinese girl in "Shanghai Express," for example, had been the grounds for the banning of that film in Shanghai.

WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSAL
If Miss Wu receives an offer from any British Studio to appear in pictures in England at the expiry of her present contract, she will consider the proposal, but in the main she intends devoting her time and talents to the furtherance of Chinese pictures generally.

Tragedy has been Miss Wu's specialty in the past, but there is every likelihood of her turning to light comedy in the future. "Two Sisters," which brought nothing but praise from the critics, she regards as perhaps her greatest film.

INDUSTRY'S BRIGHT-FUTURE
Speaking of the future of the film industry in China, Miss Wu said that at the moment it looked very bright indeed. There were three training schools in Shanghai alone turning out many talented actors and actresses every year.

It was in one of these, the Chung-hwa Movie School, that Miss Wu began her screen career—at the tender age of 17. A party will be given in the



Romantic rumours connect Mrs. Thomas A. Edison (above), widow of the late inventor, and Edwin E. Hughes, a very old friend. New York reports say they may re-wed. Both are 73 years old.

MOONEY CASE IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, appointed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, who was then President, had administered a scathing rebuke to California justice, alleging that the evidence against the prisoner was discredited by a dozen recantations and denials.

Mooney and Warren K. Billings, who was sentenced at the same time for the same offence, have been serving life sentences at San Quentin prison. Their appeals, however, have been made separately.

ABYSSINIA

(Continued from Page 1)

It is assumed that the situation created by the conclusion of the Anglo-German naval pact and by Mr. Anthony Eden's recent visit to Rome and his subsequent statement in the House of Commons will be thoroughly discussed by the Council in the course of the meeting, which is expected to last two days.—Trans-Ocean Service.

RUMANIAN MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO LONDON

London, To-day.—The Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Titulescu, who is visiting London, lunched yesterday with Sir Samuel Hoare and later had a conversation with Mr. Eden at the House of Commons.—British Wireless Service.

Hong Kong Hotel this afternoon in her honour by the leading cinema executives in the Colony. Another tribute will be paid to her, when no less than 16 Chinese cinemas will exhibit her films.

CHEER FOR NEW BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

It is believed that the first result of such a move by the Austrian Government would be the return of Otto to Austria, ostensibly as a private citizen, followed by the intensification of the propaganda in favour of the restoration of the Hapsburg throne, which influential circles regard as the best measure of checkmating the Nazi agitation.

LAW RESCINDED
An earlier Reuter message stated that the Cabinet had decided to abolish the law whereby the Hapsburgs are banished from Austria.

SCPTICAL VIEWPOINT
A later message from Vienna states that a bill has been drafted giving effect to the Cabinet's decision, and that approval of it by the Bundestag, a mere formality, is expected to be given next Tuesday.

Political circles are most sceptical regarding the Government's statement that "no far-reaching plans are intended," and take it for granted that unless something unforeseen occurs the monarchy will be restored this year.

Meanwhile the Secretary of State, M. Karwinsky, and Baron Welsner are going to the Belgian resort of Steenokkerzeel, where the Archduke Otto is staying, in order to negotiate concerning the return of the confiscated property and also, it is reported, concerning the return of the Hapsburgs.—Reuter.

NEW NAVAL PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

It is also declared that France's future naval programme can only be decided upon after the German programme is made known.—Reuter.

FURTHER NAVAL DISCUSSIONS

French Experts To Visit London

London, To-day.—Discussions on technical points arising out of the recent Anglo-German naval agreement are now being continued with the German Government.

Exchanges between London and Paris are also proceeding with regard to the visit by French naval experts to London.—British Wireless Service.

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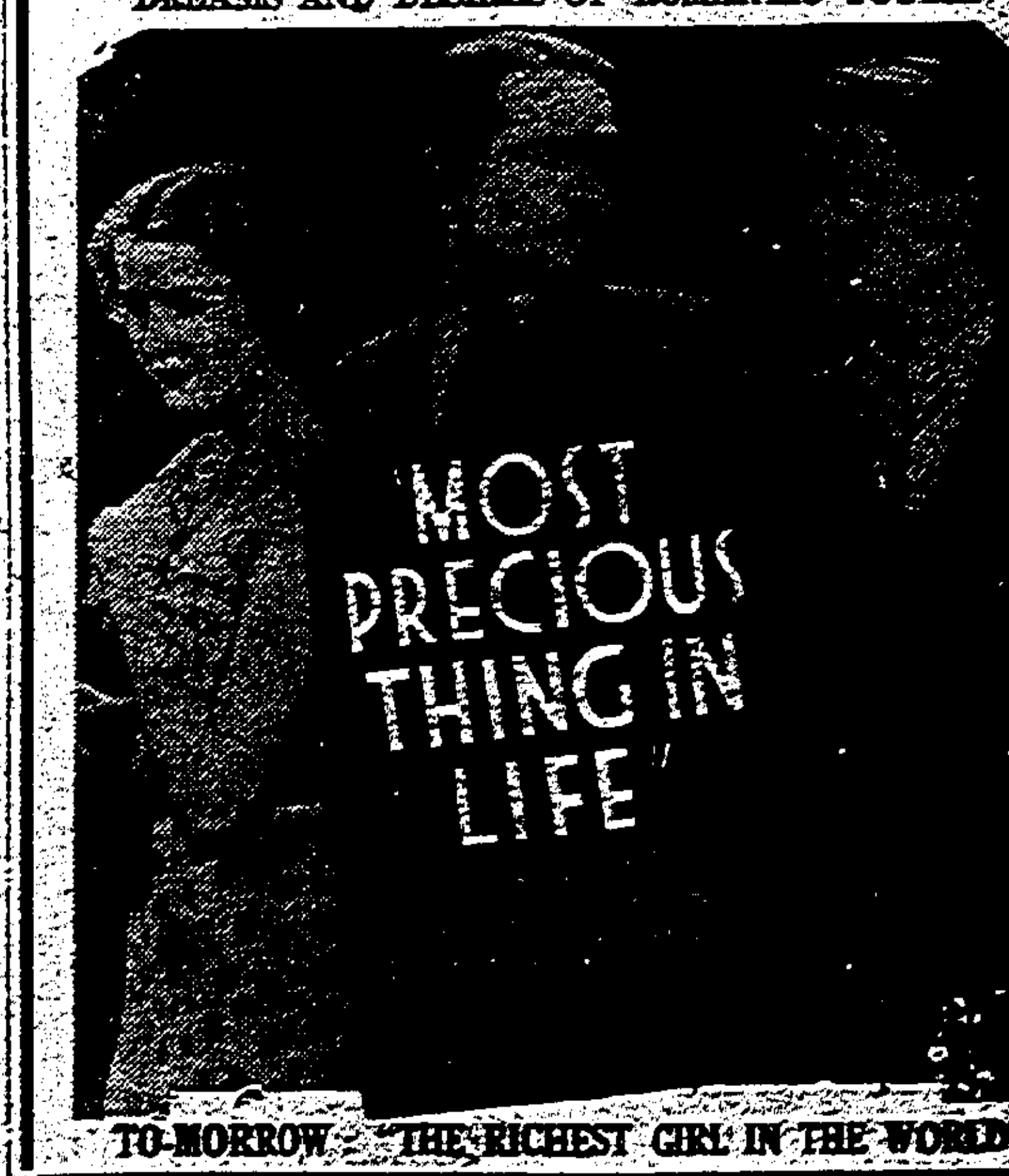
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